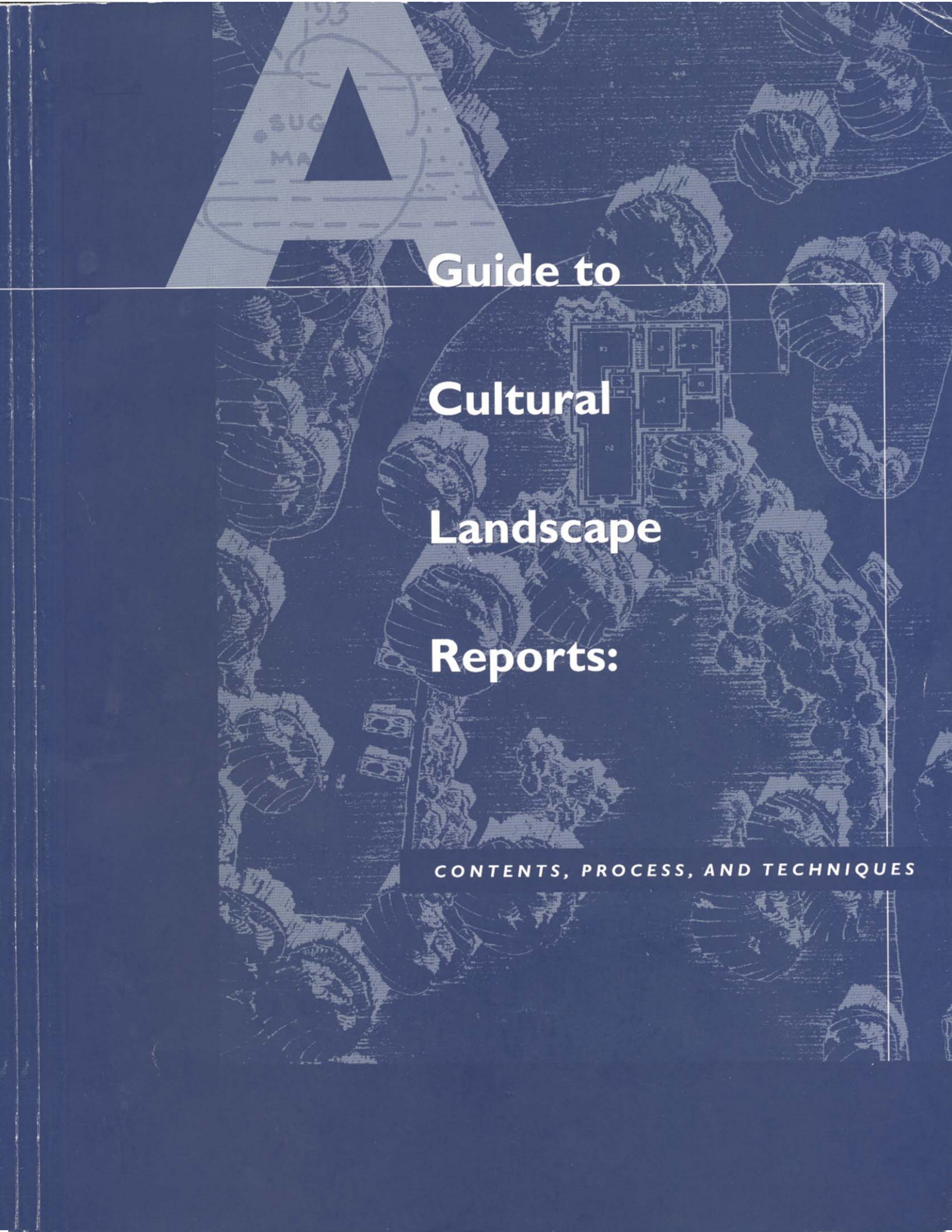

Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports:

CONTENTS, PROCESS, AND TECHNIQUES

A Guide To Cultural Landscape Reports:

Contents, Process, and Techniques

by
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U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships
Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program
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The mission of the Department of the Interior is to protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities to tribes.

U.S. Department of the Interior
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Park Historic Structures & Cultural Landscapes

Table of Contents

Acknowledgments iii

Introduction xi

Purpose of the Guide xi

How this Guide is Organized xii

Understanding Cultural Landscape Research

Overview of Cultural Landscape Reports — Purpose and Use 3

Standards for the Use of a Cultural Landscape Report 4

The Park Cultural Landscape Program 7

Cultural Landscape Program — Timeline of Events . . . 10

Cultural Landscape Definitions 12

History of Cultural Landscape Research in the National Park Service 13

Early Reports: The Focus on Historical Features 13

Expanding the Purpose and Scope of Research 14

Extending the Content of Reports 16

Defining the Purpose, Content, and Format of Reports 18

Use of Cultural Landscape Reports in Park Management 20

Use of CLRs in Park Planning and Design 20

Linking Cultural Landscape Data to Park Planning and Management 21

Use of CLRs in Cultural Resource Management 25

Use of CLRs in Natural Resource Management 29

Preparing a Cultural Landscape Report

Overview of Content and Format 35

Model Outline for a Cultural Landscape Report 36

CLR Introduction 37

Management Summary 37

Historical Summary 37

Scope of Work and Methodology 38

Description of Study Boundaries 39

Summary of Findings 40

CLR Part 1: Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis and Evaluation 41

Site History 41

Materials Useful in Research 42

Documentation Sources for Landscape Research 46

Historic Context 50

Overview of Landscape Characteristics 53

Existing Conditions 56

Defining the Condition of a Cultural Landscape 67

Analysis and Evaluation 68

National Register Criteria 70

Seven Aspects of Historic Integrity 72

Guidelines for Selecting Boundaries 77

Analysis and Evaluation of Landscape Characteristics—Two Examples 78

CLR Part 2: Treatment 81

Treatment Definitions 82

Policies, Guidelines, and Standards 82

Defining a Management Philosophy 83

Determining Treatment 83

Cant Ranch Historic District Management Philosophy 84
Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties 88
Evaluating Treatment Actions 90
Level of Detail 91
Format 93
Narrative Design Guidelines — An Example 96
Cost Estimates 97
Treatment Considerations 99
CLR Part 3: Record of Treatment 121
Appendices, Bibliography, and Index 123
Glossary 125
Bibliography 151
References Used in Developing this Guide 151
General References 155
Index 163

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Understanding Cultural Landscape Research

Overview of Cultural Landscape Reports—Purpose and Use

The Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) serves two important functions: it is the principle treatment document for cultural landscapes and the primary tool for long-term management of those landscapes. A CLR guides management and treatment decisions about a landscape's physical attributes, biotic systems, and use when that use contributes to historical significance. (See Figure 1.)

Figure 1. The CLR for the Moses H. Cone Memorial Park outlined a management strategy for each significant landscape component, such as the carriage roads, orchards, pastures and meadows, and lakes and ponds. The historic orchards and Bass Lake can been seen in the middle ground of this view from the manor house. Blue Ridge Parkway. (NPS, 1940)

A CLR must establish preservation goals for a cultural landscape. The goals must be grounded in research, inventory, documentation, and analysis and evaluation of a landscape's characteristics and associated features. The content of a CLR provides the basis for making sound decisions about management, treatment, and use. Information about the historical development, significance, and existing character of a cultural landscape is also valuable for enhancing interpretation and maintenance.

A CLR clearly identifies the landscape characteristics and associated features, values, and associations that make a landscape historically significant (according to the National Register criteria). A CLR may include information spanning numerous disciplines in order to evaluate a landscape's historical, architectural, archeological, enthnographic, horticultural, landscape architectural, and engineering features, along with ecological processes and

Standards for the Use of a Cultural Landscape Report

The following standards guide the appropriate use of CLRs in cultural resource management.

- A CLR is prepared in order to minimize loss of significant landscape characteristics and associated features, and materials when existing information about the physical history and condition of the cultural landscape is inadequate to address anticipated management objectives, when impending development alternatives could have adverse effects, or to record actual treatment.
- A CLR is prepared by qualified professionals based on appropriate methodologies and techniques for cultural landscape research, documentation, and evaluation. (See *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Appendices,* "Appendix A: Professional Qualification Standards.")
- Archeological records, base maps, and techniques, such as soil analysis, are used to collect data on historic and prehistoric features and conditions.
- Landscape, architectural, and archeological investigations supporting a CLR employ nondestructive methods to the maximum extent possible; they are prescribed and justified in a project agreement that includes a research design and impact analysis.
- National Register documentation is prepared or amended to address cultural landscape resources identified in a CLR.
- All field notes, primary documents, original maps, drawings, photographs, and plant materials gathered or associated with the research for CLRs or special landscape projects are organized and preserved as archival material or museum objects in consultation with the park or curator.

(Excerpted from *Cultural Resource Management Guideline*, Release No. 5.)

natural systems. Based on this information and site management goals, such as access, contemporary use, and interpretation, a CLR outlines appropriate treatment for a landscape consistent with its significance, condition, and planned use. (See *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Appendices,* "Appendix A: Professional Qualifications Standards.")

Treatment decisions for cultural landscapes are generally determined through the park planning process via a General Management Plan (GMP) or a Site Development Plan (SDP). The physical implementation of the treatment for a particular landscape is guided by the CLR. When treatment of a landscape has not been defined through the planning process, a CLR may augment or be combined with an SDP to determine the preferred treatment alternative and physical design.

The scope and level of investigation for a CLR varies depending on management objectives. A CLR is a flexible document, the scope of which is determined by the needs of park management, type of landscape, budget, and staffing requirements. (See Figure 2.) Management decisions should be based on a comprehensive understanding of an entire landscape

Figure 2. Historic roads, such as Going-to-the-Sun Highway, are one type of landscape that may be addressed in a CLR. Glacier National Park. (NPS, 1995)

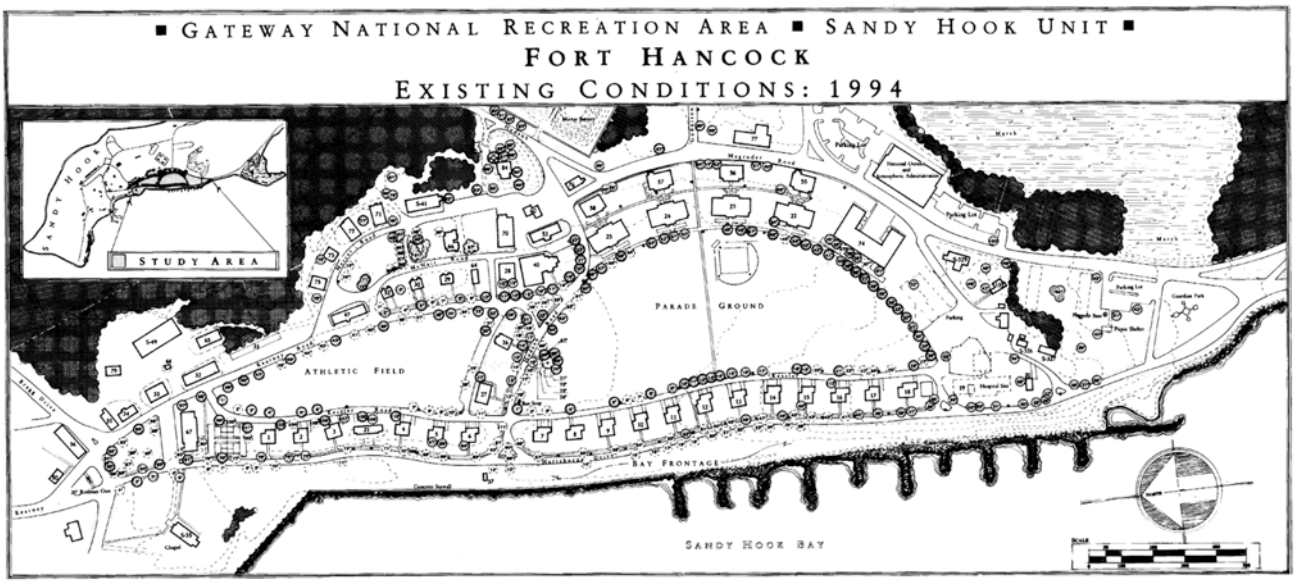


Figure 3. Existing conditions drawing of Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook Unit. Gateway National Recreation Area. (NPS, 1994)

so that actions affecting an individual feature can be understood in relation to other features within a property. Management objectives may, however, require a CLR to focus on a portion of a landscape or an individual feature within it, or to be prepared in phases. Therefore, it is imperative that a CLR's scope and objectives be clearly defined and articulated and any treatment decisions made in a CLR be limited to the scope and objectives. Before any treatment decisions are made, Part 1 of a CLR, titled "Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis and Evaluation," must be prepared.

A comprehensive CLR includes the following parts:

- Introduction
- Part 1: Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis and Evaluation
- Part 2: Treatment
- Part 3: Record of Treatment
- Appendices, Bibliography, and Index.

Each of these parts is described in detail in the section titled, "Preparing a Cultural Landscape Report," later in this guide.

The Park Cultural Landscape Program

The national park system contains an impressive array of landscapes that reflect history, cultural richness, developmental patterns, and a changing relationship between people and the environment. These landscapes range from large rural tracts covering several thousand acres, to estates with formal gardens, to urban parks.

Over the past 15 years, cultural landscapes have become an integral component of historic preservation in the United States and abroad. In turn, the National Park Service (NPS) has come to recognize the significance of cultural landscapes to the national heritage, making the stewardship of these resources an important part of the NPS mission.

Since the 1930s, management of historical areas in the national park system has recognized the significance of the landscape characteristics and associated features in a park. However, in recent years the NPS has broadened its understanding of what constitutes a cultural landscape and has approached management of these resources with a greater degree of rigor. Until recently, however, there were no policies, guidelines, or standards for preserving and managing cultural landscapes.

At a broad program level, two developments clearly identify the preservation of cultural landscapes as a significant component of the NPS mission:

- In 1988, "cultural landscapes" were formally identified in *NPS Management Policies* as a type of cultural resource in the national park system. At this time, policy was established to mandate the recognition and protection of significant historic, design, archeological, and ethnographic values. The policy recognized the importance of considering both built and natural features, the dynamics inherent in natural processes, and continued use.

- In 1994, the guideline used to expand, clarify, and apply NPS cultural resource policy—*Cultural Resource Management Guideline*—was revised to include comprehensive procedural guidance regarding the management of cultural landscapes in the national park system.

In addition, much effort has been expended since the early 1980s to interpret and apply two documents, both which codified the preservation program in the United States since passage of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act. The two documents are:

- The *National Register of Historic Places Criteria*, which provides the basis for evaluating the significance of a property. The criteria have been applied to a variety of landscape types, such as cemeteries, rural historic districts, and battlefields, in the form of technical bulletins. (See Figure 4.)
- *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, which guides the physical treatment of a significant property. The language in these standards was revised and broadened to include landscape resources.

Collectively, these activities and documents have provided the framework for the NPS park cultural landscapes program, which focuses on preserving a landscape's physical attributes, biotic systems, and use (when that use contributes to historical significance). The NPS program involves three primary activities: research, planning, and stewardship. Research defines the landscape characteristics and associated features, values, and associations that make a landscape historically significant. Planning outlines the issues and alternatives for long-term preservation. Stewardship involves such activities as condition assessment, maintenance, and training. The two documentation tools associated with these activities are the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) and the Cultural Landscape Report (CLR). The CLI provides baseline information on the location, historical development, landscape characteristics and associated

Figure 4. In 1986, a CLR was prepared for the landscape at Rosemary Inn on Lake Crescent. The CLR used the National Register Criteria and the new NPS guidelines for evaluating the significance of the landscape. Olympic National Park. (NPS, 1920)

features, and management of cultural landscapes in the national park system. The CLR is the primary guide for treatment and use of a cultural landscape. (See the insert titled, "Cultural Landscape Program—Timeline of Events" on the following page.)

Today, the term "cultural landscape" serves as an umbrella term that includes four general landscape types: historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, historic sites, and ethnographic landscapes. Identifying distinct landscape types assists in distinguishing the values that make a landscape significant and aids in determining how it should be treated, managed, and interpreted. These landscape types are not mutually exclusive. A landscape may be associated with a significant event, include designed or vernacular characteristics, and be significant to a specific cultural group. (See the insert titled, "Cultural Landscape Definitions" later in this section.)

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE PROGRAM — TIMELINE OF EVENTS

1960s Research is broadened to include historic grounds along with historic structures. "Historic Grounds Reports" were prepared.

1968 Historic sites (grounds or terrain), structures, and objects are identified as historic resources in *NPS Administrative Policies*. They are defined as "a distinguishable piece of ground or area upon which occurred some important historic event, or which is importantly associated with historic event or persons, or which was subject to sustained activity of man—historic, prehistoric, or both. Examples of historic sites (grounds or terrain) are battlefields, historic campgrounds, historic trails, and historic farms."

Historic gardens are classified as historic structures, and policy states that they "will be accorded treatment as indicated herein for the several classes of historic structures."

1973 Treatment guidance for preservation and restoration of historic sites is provided in *NPS Administrative Policies*. Policy pertains solely to topography and vegetation (such as soil erosion and exotic or intrusive vegetation).

"Historic scene" is defined as "the overall appearance of all cultural resources and their surroundings as they were in the historic period."

1975/78 "Cultural" is identified as a preferred term to "historic" in *NPS Management Policies* regarding resources significant in the human past. Cultural resources include "sites, structures, objects, and districts." Treatment policy for historic sites pertains to the "surface and vegetative cover of the site during the historic period." Historic gardens, historic roads, and earthworks are listed individually and continue to be classified as historic structures.

Historic scene protection and aesthetics guidance prohibits "any attempt to beautify, improve, enhance, or otherwise alter the appearance of the historic scene [in a manner] that does not accurately reflect the historic character."

1981 Historic Grounds Report is identified as a special resource study in the *Cultural Resource Management Guideline, NPS-28*, Release No. 1, but no definition or outline is provided.

Cultural landscapes are first identified as a resource type in *Cultural Resource Management Guideline, NPS-28*, Release No. 2. Four types are identified: historic sites, historic scenes, historic landscapes, and sociocultural landscapes.

1984 *Cultural Landscapes: Rural Historic Districts in the National Park System*, is published. The document provides the first technical guidance for the identification, evaluation, and management of rural historic landscapes. Cultural Landscape Report is defined and outlined in the publication.

1985 Cultural landscape types are revised in *Cultural Resource Management Guideline, NPS-28*, Release No. 3. to include historic sites, historic scenes, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes.

Cultural Landscape Report is identified and defined in the third release of *NPS-28*. Treatment standards for rural historic districts are outlined.

Twelve major tasks to enhance landscape preservation both within and outside the national park system are identified by the NPS Washington Office. The tasks call for standardized terminology, evaluation criteria, a comprehensive inventory, documentation standards, and technical information.

1987 National Register begins producing publications to assist in nominating cultural landscapes to the National Register of Historic Places (for example, *Bulletin 18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes,* 1987; *Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes,* 1990).

Technologies for the Preservation of Prehistoric and Historic Landscapes is published by the Office of Technology Assessment, United States Congress. The report finds that the application of federal preservation laws to historic landscapes lags far behind similar efforts for historic structures and archeological sites.

1988 *NPS Management Policies* identifies cultural landscapes as a type of cultural resource in the national park system. Policy mandates the recognition and protection of significant historic, archeological, ethnographic, and design values.

Historic Landscape Initiative is established in the NPS Washington Office to "develop and disseminate uniform standards relating to the allowable treatments of historic landscapes that meet the National Register criteria and to adopt these standards within the NPS and as guidance for federal, state, and local governments and the private sector."

1992 *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* is revised, expanding the language to include historic landscapes (the revised standards were codified in 1995 as 36 CFR 68).

Cultural Landscapes Inventory initiative begins with design development and testing of an inventory methodology for all cultural landscapes in the national park system.

1994 *Cultural Resource Management Guideline, NPS-28*, Release No. 4, is prepared and includes an entire chapter titled "Cultural Landscape Management." The chapter contains a new definition and outline for the Cultural Landscape Report.

1995 *Preservation Brief 36*: *Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes* is published. The brief provides a step-by-step process for preserving historic designed and vernacular landscapes.

1996 *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* is published to assist in applying the standards to all project work involving the treatment of cultural landscapes.

1997 Cultural Landscapes Inventory is implemented Servicewide.

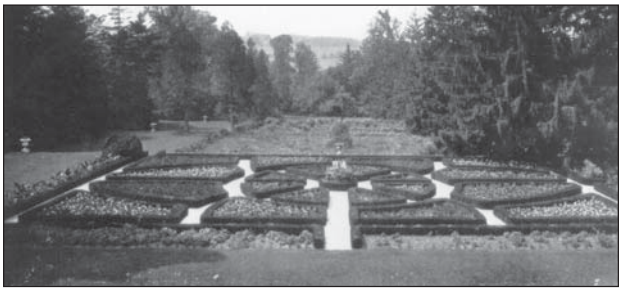
1998 *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques* is published, providing procedural and practical information related to preparing a CLR.

Fourteen *Landscape Lines* are published, introducing a new series of technical publications related to cultural landscape management.

Cultural Landscape Definitions

Cultural landscape: a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or that exhibit other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four general types of cultural landscapes, not mutually exclusive: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes.

Historic site: a landscape significant for its association with a historic event, activity, or person.



Historic designed landscape: a landscape significant as a design or work of art; was consciously designed and laid out either by a master gardener, landscape architect, architect, or horticulturist to a design principle, or by an owner or other amateur according to a recognized style or tradition; has a historical association with a significant person, trend, or movement in landscape gardening or architecture, or a significant relationship to the theory or practice of landscape architecture.

Historic vernacular landscape: a landscape whose use, construction, or physical layout reflects endemic traditions, customs, beliefs, or values; expresses cultural values, social behavior, and individual actions over time; is manifested in physical features and materials and their interrelationships, including patterns of spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, structures, and objects. It is a landscape whose physical, biological, and cultural features reflect the customs and everyday lives of people.

Ethnographic landscape: a landscape containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources. Examples are contemporary settlements, such as the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site; New Orleans neighborhoods; the Timbisha Shoshone community at Death Valley; and massive geological formations, such as Devil's Tower. Small plant communities, animals, subsistence grounds, and ceremonial grounds are included.

Photos from top to bottom: William Howard Taft's home, William Howard Taft National Historic Site. (NPS, 1868) The Box Garden from the upper terrace Hampton National Historic Site, published in "House & Garden," vol. 3, January, 1903. Klett Farm, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore. (John McWilliams, HABS, NPS, 1990) Canyon de Chelly, Canyon de Chelly National Monument. (Photograph courtesy of Russell Bodnar, 1988)

History of Cultural Landscape Research in the National Park Service

During the past 50 years, research has addressed the full array of cultural landscapes in the national park system. A review of the reports containing this research reveals changing perceptions of cultural landscapes and different approaches to the research, inventory, documentation, analysis and evaluation, and treatment of these resources. As a result, the purpose, content, and format of reports has evolved. The following sections describe the major changes that have occurred during this evolution.

Early Reports: The Focus on Historical Features

Before the 1960s, research dealt primarily with historic sites and emphasized the grounds associated with historic structures. The structures were the primary interest. The landscape information contained in these reports was particularly concerned with associative values, such as troop movements. Rarely did reports deal with landscape characteristics, such as land use, spatial organization, and vegetation. Some early reports were limited to a narrative documentation of the historical base map for a park, describing the primary source material from which the base map was produced.

Early reports, addressing landscape resources, were single-discipline research projects that tended to concentrate almost exclusively on historical documentation. (See Figure 5.) They were prepared primarily by historians and based solely on research of primary sources, such as ledgers, journals, diaries, order books, historic photographs, and sketches. In most cases, these reports included some evaluation of the research, such as conclusions about the appearance of a landscape at a

Figure 5. Antietam and other battlefield sites were the focus of early landscape research and documentation. Photo of Sherrick Farm, Antietam National Battlefield. (Jack Boucher, HABS, NPS, 1992)

specific date or within a historical period, and a historical base map. However, in some instances, reports only contained relevant landscape references noted in chronological order with no discussion or analysis. Early reports frequently served two purposes, providing both a record of the cultural landscape and a source of interpretive material, and much of the research focused on architectural and social history.

Expanding the Purpose and Scope of Research

With an increase in the understanding about the complexity of cultural landscapes, the scope of research expanded from historical documentation to a review of the archeological record for a site and a detailed physical investigation of the existing landscape.

Based on the expanded scope, recent reports generally are the result of a multidisciplinary effort, involving a historical landscape architect who serves as the project manager, working with a historian, archeologist, historical architect, and ethnographer, as needed. While research of historical documentation remains important, few of the reports compiled since the late 1980s rely solely on primary sources. Equal consideration is given to recording and "reading" the landscape "on the ground." This involves a detailed field survey to document landscape characteristics and associated features, such as site boundaries, cluster arrangements, circulation systems, and views and vistas. The field survey has become an essential tool for understanding a cultural landscape.

Since 1987, the National Register program has produced several publications addressing the documentation and evaluation of cultural landscapes, such as rural historic landscapes, cemeteries, and mining landscapes. The publications provide a framework for applying the National Register criteria for significance and integrity to landscape resources. This type of evaluation is included in recent reports, where prior research efforts did not evaluate cultural landscapes within this context.

Recognizing the diversity of cultural landscapes, research addresses more landscape resources, including those with designed, vernacular, and ethnographic value. (See Figure 6.) Recent reports have focused on identifying the landscape characteristics and associated features, materials, and qualities, and analyzing and evaluating these attributes in relation to development and evolution of the landscape. Based on this information, recent reports include recommendations for treatment of landscapes. (See Figure 7.)

Figure 6. Rock Creek Parkway is a designed landscape in the District of Columbia. Rock Creek Park. (Jack Boucher, HABS, NPS, 1992)

Extending the Content of Reports

One of the most noticeable changes in the reports is the breadth of information they contain. The increased understanding and involvement of researchers from multiple disciplines has lead to the inclusion of substantive analysis, evaluation, and discussion of the information presented in a CLR. Recent reports involve research, inventory, documentation, analysis, and evaluation of both historical data and existing landscape conditions. The historical data often is organized into significant periods, with period plans (historical base maps) produced for each era. Historic and contemporary landscape base maps are often produced to identify and evaluate the integrity of landscape characteristics and associated features.

Figure 7. Overview of Boxley Valley farmlands. Boxley Valley served as the case study for "Cultural Landscapes: Rural Historic Districts in the National Park System," one of the earliest studies providing inventory, evaluation, and management guidelines for cultural landscapes. Buffalo National River. (NPS, 1990)

Inclusion of Treatment Recommendations

Because early reports were research projects involving a single discipline and minimal field investigation, they rarely included treatment recommendations. Although early reports proposed restoring, reviving, recreating, or reconstructing a historic scene, very little discussion of treatment was provided. Reports often included a specific date for restoration work. Since most of the landscapes addressed were associated with structures that had been, or were in the process of being restored to a particular period, the decisions regarding the landscape were driven by the desire to represent the historic scene at a predetermined date. In some instances this resulted in reconstruction of the period landscape.

In contrast, reports completed since the mid-1980s provide an understanding of the landscape characteristics and associated features of a cultural landscape as they relate to each other and to the significant

events, trends, and people discovered through the collection, analysis, and evaluation of documentary and field data. Based on this information, a period(s) of significance is defined for a landscape in its entirety. Treatment recommendations are presented in a treatment plan or narrative guideline. In proposing treatment, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* is used as the basis for evaluating proposed interventions in a landscape.

Defining the Purpose, Content, and Format of Reports

The format of early reports varied greatly depending on their purpose and scope. These reports included Historic Grounds Reports, landscape sections within Historic Structures Reports, documentation of historical base maps, Historic Ground Cover Reports, and special site/garden histories. In 1981, cultural landscapes were initially recognized as a distinct resource type in the second release of the *Cultural Resources Management Guideline, NPS-28*. At that time, the guideline identified the Historic Grounds Report as a special resource study, but no definition or outline for the document was provided.

In 1984, *Cultural Landscapes: Rural Historic Districts in the National Park System,* identified and defined for the first time the content and purpose of a CLR. This information was incorporated into *NPS-28* the following year. Since then, numerous reports have been prepared for cultural landscapes in the system, including the Cultural Landscape Report, Historic Landscape Report, Cultural Landscape Recommendations, and the Landscape Management Plan. As the titles suggest, these reports vary in purpose, format, and content. The variation is due to the lack of baseline information on cultural landscapes and the need to address a particular research, planning, or treatment issue.

The proliferation of study types resulted in confusion about what was needed to guide treatment and management decisions for a cultural landscape. The need to standardize these reports was viewed as fundamental to adequately incorporating cultural landscape research into a comprehensive park resources management program. The need also existed to outline requirements for professional adequacy. As a result, the purpose, use, and content of the CLR was reevaluated and redefined in the development of the *Cultural Resource Management Guideline*, Release No. 4, in 1994.

The recognition of cultural landscapes as significant cultural resources in their own right, and not simply for their associative qualities as the setting for a structure or scene of an event, has resulted in a greater degree of rigor by which landscape resources are managed. The evolution of the purpose, content, and format of a CLR has paralleled the increased understanding of these resources. (See *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Appendices,* "Appendix B: Cultural Landscape Bibliographies.")

Use of Cultural Landscape Reports in Park Management

Cultural Landscape Reports (CLRs) play a significant role in park management. In park planning and design, a CLR may be required to provide information about a landscape's significance, characteristics, and features. In cultural and natural resource management, a CLR provides detailed, site-specific information that can supplement other resource management documents and describe the relationship between natural and cultural resources in a particular landscape.

Use of CLRs in Park Planning and Design

A special relationship exists between cultural landscapes and the planning and design process for a national park. Cultural landscapes often share the same boundary as the park itself—as in the case of many historic sites—or are discrete portions of a park. Planning for development within a cultural landscape often requires a CLR to contain specific information about the landscape's significance, characteristics, and features. The information is often needed to ensure that decisions made through the planning process do not have a negative effect on the character of a landscape.

In response to the goals of the Vail Agenda related to the National Park Service (NPS) management planning process, Special Directive 96-1, *Tables for Planning: Linking Resources Management Studies and Data to Park Planning* was issued in 1996. This document identifies the information needed to support park planning by linking studies and adequate data requirements, such as the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) and CLR, to planning documents. (See the insert titled, "Linking Cultural Landscape Data to Park Planning and Management" on the following page.)

Linking Cultural Landscape Data to Park Planning and Management

Planning Document	Information Needed	Source
Special Resource Study (New Area Study), Suitability/ Feasibility Study, and Boundary Study	Kinds of known (or expected) cultural resources and their general distribution and significance, relevant historic contexts, and important gaps in extant survey information	National Register of Historic Places files, other existing inventories and assessments, and relevant literature including Federal, state, and local sources for data on archeological resources, cultural landscapes, historic sites, and structures
Statement for Management	Location, historical development, landscape characteristics and associated features, and management of cultural landscapes in the park	Cultural Landscapes Inventory, if available
General Management Plan	Location, historical development, landscape characteristics and associated features, and management of cultural landscapes in the park	Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Site Development Plan	Physical evolution, key developments, physical relationships, patterns, and features of a cultural landscape; accurate site map; inventory, documentation, and condition assessment of landscape characteristics and associated features	Cultural Landscape Report, Part 1: Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis and Evaluation
	Appropriate treatment and use of a cultural landscape	Cultural Landscape Report, Part 2: Treatment (may be prepared in conjunction with an SDP that corresponds to boundary of a cultural landscape and includes schematic design)
Interpretive Perspectus	Summary of prehistory and history of the park and environs and what visitors should understand about it; which cultural resources can best interpret this history and prehistory; and what information is confidential and should not be released to the public	Historic Resource Study; cultural resources maps, National Register multiple properties and other National Register documentation; NPS and non-NPS cultural resources overviews; Resource Management Plan
Land Protection Plan	Physical evolution, key developments, physical relationships, patterns, and features of a cultural landscape; accurate site map; inventory, documentation, and condition assessment of landscape characteristics and associated features	Cultural Landscape Report, Part 1: Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis and Evaluation
Design and Treatment Plan	Appropriate treatment and use of a cultural landscape	Cultural Landscape Report, Part 2: Treatment

The following sections explain the relationship of two planning documents, the General Management Plan and the Site Development Plan, to the CLR.

General Management Plan

The General Management Plan (GMP) sets forth the basic strategy for managing park resources, visitor use, and interpretation. Basic resource information (such as inventories) is needed to outline strategies for preserving both natural and cultural resources. The Historic Resource Study (HRS) provides a historical context for all cultural resources within a park, including cultural landscapes. More specific cultural landscape information is provided in the CLI, which includes information on the location, historical development, and management of a landscape. Ideally, the CLI is completed before any major planning effort is begun, and generally is considered to provide an adequate level of information for a GMP effort.

By definition, the GMP is the primary vehicle for determining the general treatment of all cultural resources in a park. However, many GMPs do not specifically address the treatment of cultural landscapes. As a result, treatment may be decided within the context of a Site Development Plan.

Site Development Plan

The most direct relationship of a CLR to the NPS planning process occurs with the preparation of a Site Development Plan (SDP). An SDP is prepared after the GMP to implement the proposed actions. The SDP addresses visitor use and interpretation of the landscape, along with compliance and public review associated with the proposed actions. It is the intermediate step between the GMP and comprehensive design.

In comparison, a CLR is prepared to guide park management decisions regarding treatment and use. A CLR focuses on preserving the significant landscape characteristics and associated features and ensures that the treatment complies with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. Both documents may include schematic designs for treatment based on a landscape's significance, condition, and planned use.

Before preparing an SDP for a cultural landscape, or portion of it, consideration should be given to the way in which significant landscape values are addressed, and the role a CLR plays in providing information for the planning process. When the scope of an SDP corresponds to the boundary of a cultural landscape and results in changes to the landscape, Part 1, titled "Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis and Evaluation," and Part 2, titled "Treatment," of a CLR are prepared together with an SDP. (The documents may be combined into a CLR/SDP). Therefore, Parts 1 and 2 are completed prior to the preliminary and comprehensive designs. A historical landscape architect should oversee both the preliminary and comprehensive designs. (See Figure 8.)

In some cases, the site addressed in an SDP represents only a portion of the cultural landscape or may result in indirect effects to the landscape (such as development on adjacent lands). In these instances, preparing the CLR in conjunction with the SDP may not be necessary. However, the team preparing the SDP should include a historical landscape architect to assess the significance of the landscape and assist in minimizing the effect of development on the resource.

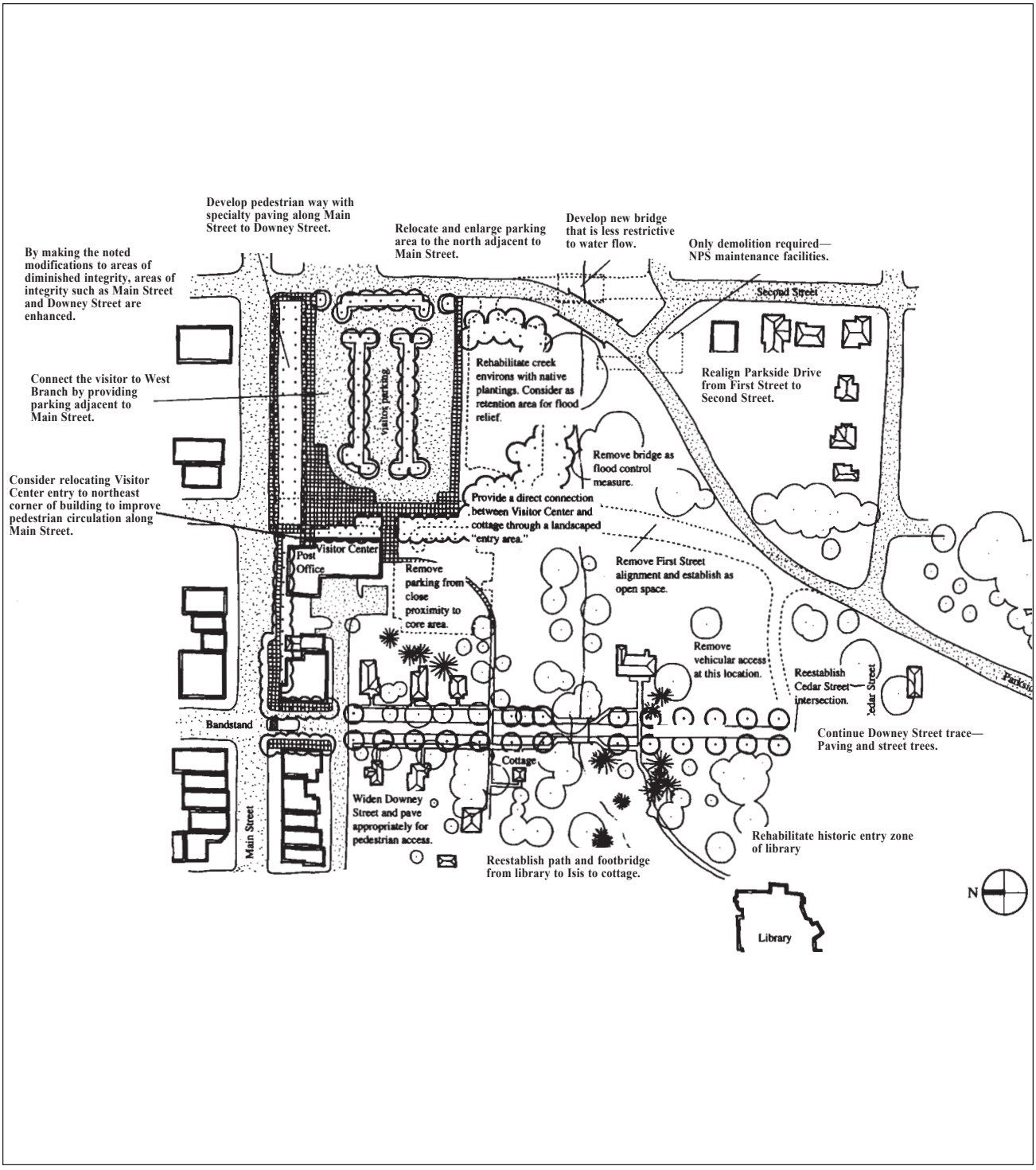

Develop pedestrian way with specialty paving along Main Street to Downey Street.
Relocate and enlarge parking area to the north adjacent to Main Street.
Develop new bridge that is less restrictive to water flow.
Only demolition required—NPS maintenance facilities.
By making the noted modifications to areas of diminished integrity, areas of integrity such as Main Street and Downey Street are enhanced.
Second Street
Rehabilitate creek environs with native plantings. Consider as retention area for flood relief.
Realign Parkside Drive from First Street to Second Street.
Connect the visitor to West Branch by providing parking adjacent to Main Street.
Visitor parking
Remove bridge as flood control measure.
Consider relocating Visitor Center entry to northeast corner of building to improve pedestrian circulation along Main Street.
Provide a direct connection between Visitor Center and cottage through a landscaped "entry area."
Visitor Center
Post Office
Remove parking from close proximity to core area.
Remove First Street alignment and establish as open space.
Remove vehicular access at this location.
Reestablish Cedar Street intersection.
Cedar Street
Parkside
Bandstand
Continue Downey Street trace—Paving and street trees.
Cottage
Widen Downey Street and pave appropriately for pedestrian access.
Main Street
Rehabilitate historic entry zone of library
Reestablish path and footbridge from library to Isis to cottage.
N
Library

Figure 8. To provide guidance for the Site Development Plan planning team, Parts 1 and 2 of a CLR were prepared, including this schematic design for treatment, for the birthplace of Herbert Hoover. Herbert Hoover National Historic Site. (NPS, 1995)

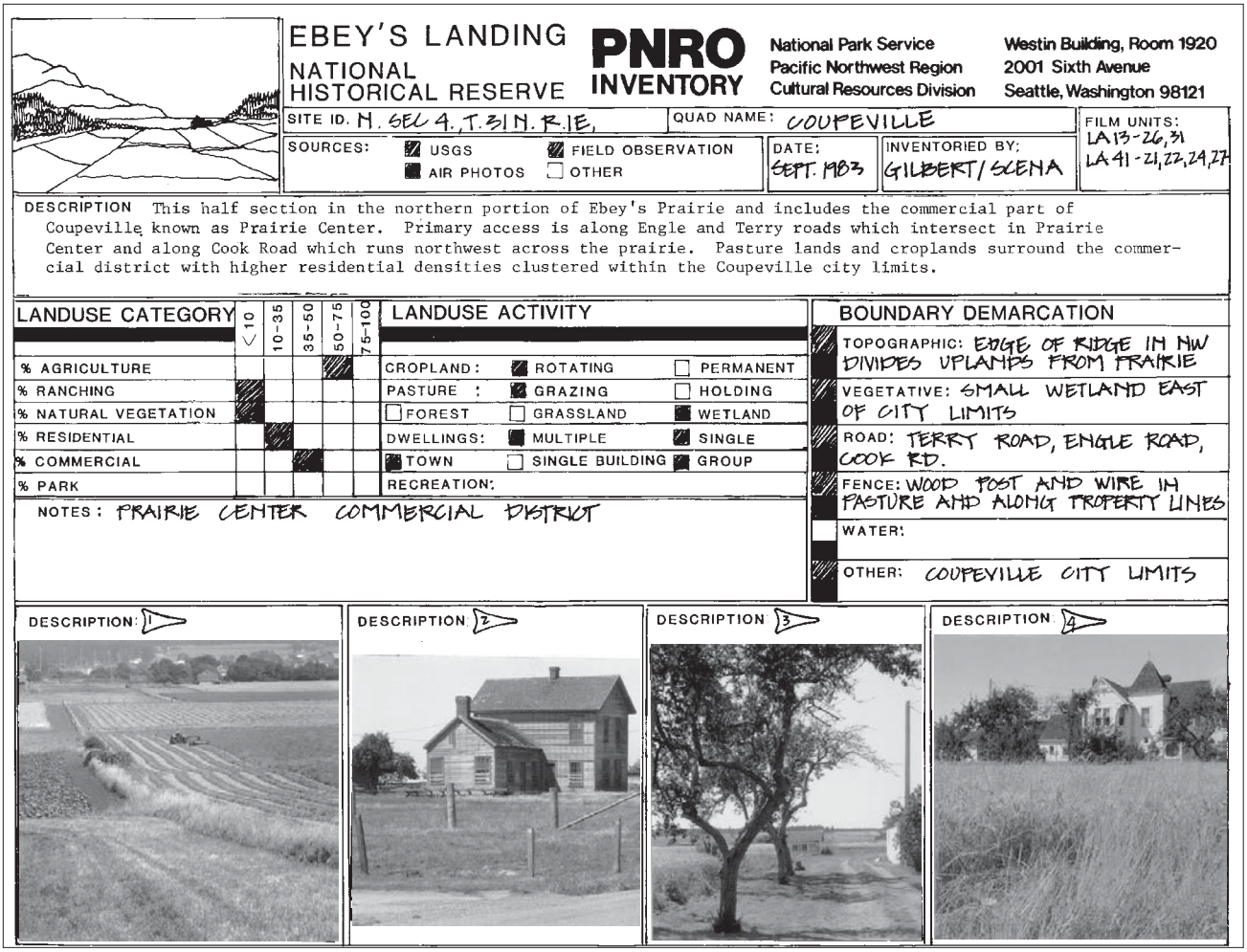
Use of CLRs in Cultural Resource Management

Cultural landscape research builds a better understanding of the relationship between cultural and natural resources in a park. A CLR can, therefore, provide a general framework for resource management. Cultural landscapes often include other cultural resources, such as archeological sites, historic structures, and ethnographic resources, so site-specific information about these resources is part of the CLR documentation process. Within the context of cultural resource management studies, a CLR is most directly related to the Historic Resource Study, Cultural Landscapes Inventory, the Historic Structure Report, and the Ethnographic Landscape Study, which are described in the following sections.

Historic Resource Study and Cultural Landscapes Inventory

The initial identification of cultural landscapes in a park occurs in a Historic Resource Study (HRS) and the CLI. The HRS provides a historical context for all cultural resources within a park, including cultural landscapes, and entails the preparation of National Register nominations for all eligible properties. The CLI identifies the cultural landscapes in a park and provides information on their location, historical development, landscape characteristics and associated features, and management. (See Figure 9.)

The HRS and CLI support one another. The HRS provides a context that is often necessary to determine the relative significance of cultural landscapes in a park, while the CLI provides a basic inventory of the landscape resources to assist in defining the contexts and resources to be included in the HRS. The level of detail provided in an HRS will vary depending upon the complexity of a park. For example, an HRS for Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site would provide much more detail



EBEY'S LANDING
NATIONAL
HISTORICAL RESERVE

PNRO INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

Westin Building, Room 1920
2001 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98121

SITE ID: N. SEC 4, T. 31 N. R. 1E, | QUAD NAME: COUPEVILLE | FILM UNITS: LA 13-26, 31 LA 41-21, 22, 24, 27

SOURCES: ☑ USGS ☑ FIELD OBSERVATION ■ AIR PHOTOS ☐ OTHER | DATE: SEPT. 1983 | INVENTORIED BY: GILBERT/SCENA

DESCRIPTION This half section in the northern portion of Ebey's Prairie and includes the commercial part of Coupeville known as Prairie Center. Primary access is along Engle and Terry roads which intersect in Prairie Center and along Cook Road which runs northwest across the prairie. Pasture lands and croplands surround the commercial district with higher residential densities clustered within the Coupeville city limits.

LANDUSE CATEGORY	<10	10-35	35-50	50-75	75-100
% AGRICULTURE				▨	
% RANCHING	■				
% NATURAL VEGETATION	■				
% RESIDENTIAL		■			
% COMMERCIAL			■		
% PARK					

LANDUSE ACTIVITY

CROPLAND: ☑ ROTATING ☐ PERMANENT
PASTURE: ☑ GRAZING ☐ HOLDING
☐ FOREST ☐ GRASSLAND ■ WETLAND
DWELLINGS: ■ MULTIPLE ☑ SINGLE
☑ TOWN ☐ SINGLE BUILDING ☑ GROUP
RECREATION:

NOTES: PRAIRIE CENTER COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

BOUNDARY DEMARCATION

TOPOGRAPHIC: EDGE OF RIDGE IN NW DIVIDES UPLANDS FROM PRAIRIE
VEGETATIVE: SMALL WETLAND EAST OF CITY LIMITS
ROAD: TERRY ROAD, ENGLE ROAD, COOK RD.
FENCE: WOOD POST AND WIRE IN PASTURE AND ALONG PROPERTY LINES
WATER:
OTHER: COUPEVILLE CITY LIMITS

DESCRIPTION 1

DESCRIPTION 2

DESCRIPTION 3

DESCRIPTION 4

Figure 9. The Cultural Landscapes Inventory, which precedes a CLR, provides baseline information on the significance and physical character of a landscape. This is an example of an early inventory format used to document cultural landscape resources. Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve. (NPS, 1983)

on the significance and character of the landscape than an HRS for Olympic National Park would provide on back country homesteads within the Elwha River Drainage.

The baseline documentation provided in the HRS (including National Register nominations) and CLI should be available at the time a CLR is undertaken. However, depending on the scope of the HRS, certain information about the landscape may be inadequate or nonexistent. In these cases, the information provided in the CLI and CLR can be used to revise or amend the HRS or National Register nomination.

Ideally, a CLI should precede the preparation of a CLR or other research on the cultural landscape. A completed CLI provides information about the significance and historic character of a particular landscape and identifies other research needs. Conversely, the information collected in a CLR can serve to update and expand the CLI as needed.

Historic Structure Report

Historic structures are a characteristic of many landscapes. The research, analysis, evaluation, and treatment for historic structures is the same as that for cultural landscapes. The primary guide to treatment and use of historic structures is the Historic Structure Report (HSR). The purpose, content, and use of the report parallels that of a CLR. Treatment and use of historic structures can directly affect a landscape. For example, in establishing the period of restoration for a building, the entire property should be evaluated to establish a common period of significance for treatment and management. (See Figure 10.)

Figure 10. The treatment of historic structures should not be undertaken prior to documentation and assessment of a cultural landscape. Treatment of many historic structures along Auburn Avenue in Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site was undertaken based solely on Historic Structure Reports. A CLR prepared in 1995 provided contextual information on the landscape and revealed the significance of later additions to the structures, prompting reconsideration of prior treatment decisions. Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site. (NPS, 1994)

Appropriate sequencing of research associated with cultural landscapes and historic structures ensures that critical decisions are not made in isolation from one another. In general, a CLR should be prepared prior to or in conjunction with the HSR. Decisions about the sequencing of research are based on the scope of work, level of investigation, and management objectives of a given project.

Ethnographic Landscape Study

Ethnographic landscapes are one of the four general types of cultural landscapes. (See the insert titled, "Cultural Landscape Definitions" earlier in this guide.) Many cultural landscapes have ethnographic value to associated communities. The ethnographic significance of a landscape may be documented in a CLR or an Ethnographic Landscape Study (ELS). (See Figure 11.)

CLRs focus on landscapes that are listed in or eligible for the National Register, and document the landscape characteristics and associated features, values, and associations that make the landscape historically significant (according to National Register criteria). An ELS addresses

Figure 11. Native American and Hispanic petroglyphs stretch 17 miles along Albuquerque's West Mesa escarpment. The escarpment is listed on the National Register based on its archeological significance. An Ethnographic Landscape Study is being conducted to understand the meaning of the escarpment and the surrounding landscape to all associated communities. Petroglyph National Monument. (Photo courtesy of Peggy Nelson, 1994.)

landscapes that may or may not be eligible for the National Register and documents the names, locations, distributions, and meanings of landscape features from the perspective of the associated communities.

To document and identify the ethnographic significance of a cultural landscape in a CLR, a cultural anthropologist should be part of the multidisciplinary team. Additionally, treatment and use decisions in a CLR should be made in consultation with the associated communities. Landscapes primarily significant for their ethnographic value should be documented by conducting an ELS; however, a historical landscape architect may be involved in their documentation and treatment.

Use of CLRs in Natural Resource Management

Virtually all cultural landscapes are influenced by and depend on natural resources and processes. Therefore, as the primary guide for managing the cultural landscape, a CLR addresses the dynamics inherent in natural processes and systems, as well as the relationship between natural and cultural resources in a particular landscape. The site history, existing conditions, analysis and evaluation, and treatment sections of a CLR generally contain information related to a variety of natural resource concerns and issues. As a result, a CLR can directly affect vegetation management, ecosystem restoration, integrated pest management, grazing practices, wetland management, and biotic diversity.

In evaluating cultural and natural resource values, conflicts may arise that make it necessary to establish priorities based on the significance of the resources. (See Figure 12.) The treatment section in a CLR addresses any potential conflicts and ensures that all values are integrated into the recommendations for treatment. Management decisions should not be limited to preserving one resource value at the expense of another. In

Figure 12. Beginning in the early 1900s, Mirror Lake in Yosemite National Park was dredged to retain its reflective character. Management has considered suspending dredging to allow the natural processes to occur. The historic character of the lake contributes to the cultural significance of landscape, therefore, this decision would threaten its historic integrity. Yosemite National Park. (NPS, 1865)

some cases, certain values take precedence in the landscape (such as the retention of exotic vegetation in a designed landscape, and the protection of an area associated with endangered species). In all cases, natural resource specialists should be involved in defining the treatment of natural systems, such as large scale vegetation restoration projects, to provide the necessary expertise. For example, a CLR may recommend reestablishing native grasses in a portion of a large vernacular landscape. A natural resource professional on the CLR team provides preliminary objectives and techniques for implementing the treatment. Subsequently, depending on the complexity of the project, it may be appropriate to prepare a Vegetation Management Plan (as outlined in the *Natural Resource Management Guideline, NPS-77*) to provide a more comprehensive approach.

Research regarding cultural and natural resources is coordinated to avoid contradictions in management recommendations. A CLR identifies general treatment and establishes preservation goals based on the significance, integrity, and use of the landscape. These goals provide the framework for natural resource management of the landscape (for example, establishing the limits of pesticide use for integrated pest management). Management plans (such as vegetation, grazing, fire) therefore serve as tools for preserving and perpetuating the significant characteristics and features of the landscape identified in the CLR.

Preparing a Cultural Landscape Report

Overview of Content and Format

The contents and format of a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) reflect the development of cultural landscape research during the past several years. The contents and format follow National Park Service (NPS) guidelines and are relatively standard, but the document is flexible to allow for a wide range of cultural landscapes and different management objectives.

The CLR has three primary parts:

- Part 1: Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis and Evaluation
- Part 2: Treatment
- Part 3: Record of Treatment

In addition to these, a CLR includes an introduction, one or more appendices, a bibliography, and an index. (See the insert titled, "Model Outline for a Cultural Landscape Report" on the following page.)

The three main parts should be completed sequentially. It is important to note, however, that information and findings acquired while completing a later section of the document may result in revisions to an earlier section. For example, findings from the analysis and evaluation of a landscape may identify the location of a lost feature, such as a pathway, which was not clearly documented in the site history or existing conditions. The site history may be prepared concurrently with the documentation of existing conditions so that both sections benefit from the findings of the multidisciplinary investigations.

Model Outline for a Cultural Landscape Report

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION

This section includes: a management summary describing the purpose of the project; a historical overview that provides a brief historical context for the landscape; a description of the scope of the project and methodology for completing it; a description of study boundaries; a summary of findings.

PART 1: SITE HISTORY, EXISTING CONDITIONS, ANALYSIS & EVALUATION

Site History gives a historical description of the landscape and all significant characteristics and features. The text is based on research and historical documentation, with enough support material to illustrate the physical character, attributes, features, and materials that contribute to the significance of the landscape. This section identifies and describes the historical context and the period or periods of significance associated with the landscape.

Existing Conditions describes the landscape as it currently exists, including the documentation of such landscape characteristics as land use, vegetation, circulation, and structures. It is based on both site research and site surveys, including on-the-ground observation and documentation of significant features. Contemporary site functions, visitor services, and natural resources are described to the extent that they contribute to or influence treatment.

Analysis and Evaluation compares findings from the site history and existing conditions to identify the significance of landscape characteristics and features in the context of the landscape as a whole. Historic integrity is evaluated to determine if the characteristics and features that defined the landscape during the historic period are present. A statement of significance for the landscape is included, and the analysis and evaluation may be summarized in the identification of character areas, or the development of management zones.

PART 2: TREATMENT

This section describes the preservation strategy for long-term management of the cultural landscape based on its significance, existing condition, and use. It also includes a discussion of overall management objectives for the site as documented in planning studies or other management documents. The treatment section may address the entire landscape, a portion of the landscape, or a specific feature within it. Treatment is described in a narrative text, treatment plan, and/or design alternatives.

PART 3: RECORD OF TREATMENT

This section summarizes the intent of the work, the way in which the work was approached and accomplished, the time required to do the work, and the cost of the work. This section also contains copies of the field reports, condition assessments, and contract summaries. Based on when the record of treatment generally is prepared and its content, this section usually is included as an appendix or addendum to a report.

APPENDICES, BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND INDEX

The appendices contain supplemental drawings, illustrations, maps, photographs, technical information, or other supplemental support documentation. The bibliography lists the sources used in the preparation of the document. The index includes an alphabetized list of topics contained in the CLR.

CLR Introduction

The first section of a CLR is the introduction. It provides the administrative context for a project. The introduction includes the following:

- Management Summary
- Historical Overview
- Scope of Work and Methodology
- Description of Study Boundaries
- Summary of Findings

Management Summary

The management summary describes the purpose of the project. It includes a discussion of whether and how the existing planning and management documents identify issues that influence the project. For example, the management summary addresses any treatment decisions made for the landscape through prior park planning documents, such as a General Management Plan (GMP) or a Site Development Plan (SDP).

Historical Summary

The historical summary is an abbreviated physical history of the cultural landscape focusing on human interaction with and modifications to the natural landscape. The historical summary provides a historical context for the property. (See Figure 13.) Additionally, the relationship of the cultural landscape to specific historic contexts, National Register criteria, and periods of significance are summarized. The summary is usually prepared as a narrative.

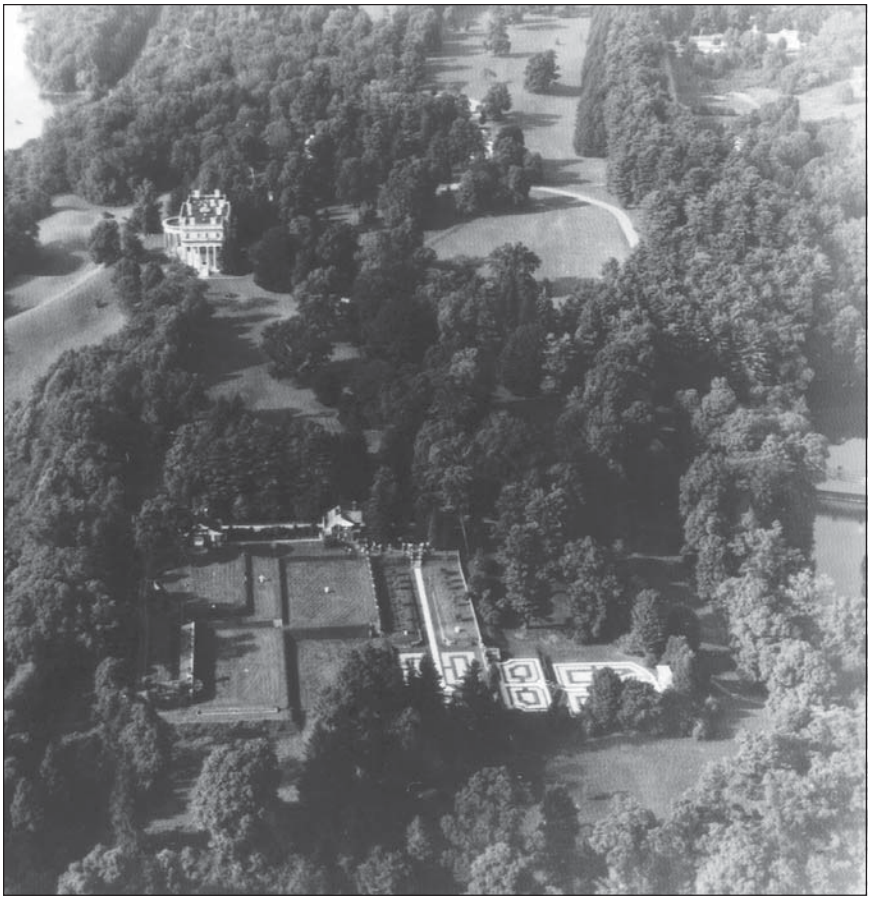


Figure 13. The scope of work for the CLR for Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site, Volume 1, involved an exhaustive level of historical research and field analysis to reconstruct a detailed evolution of the landscape, establish a historic context, and evaluate the landscape's significance and integrity. Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site. (NPS, 1976)

Scope of Work and Methodology

The scope of work and methodology used to complete a CLR includes a concise description of the following:

- purpose of the project
- issue(s) to be addressed in the report
- level of investigation required to complete the work
- limitations defined in the project agreement
- process for conducting the work and the techniques used to complete it
- format for the report

(See *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Appendices,* "Appendix C: National Register Bulletins (nos. 18, 30, 38, 40, 41, and 42)," and *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Landscape Lines,* "Landscape Lines 1: Project Agreement" and "Landscape Lines 2: Levels of Investigation.")

Description of Study Boundaries

A description of study boundaries for the project defines the physical limits of the investigation as outlined in the project agreement. For most projects there are at least two physical boundaries that need to be defined. The first is the site boundary, defining the cultural landscape addressed in the report. This boundary is defined according to National Register guidelines and generally conforms to the boundary defined in the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) or National Register nomination. The boundary may conform to existing natural features, political jurisdictions, cultural elements, and if appropriate, to historic boundaries. Boundaries are described both in narrative form and graphically on a map or drawing. (See Figure 14.)

The second boundary to define is the regional context, locating the site in the larger landscape context as defined by a physiographic area or landscape system, such as a drainage or watershed, or political area, such as a state or region. Depending on the scale of the site, this can be represented as a location on a state map, a United States Geological Survey (USGS) map, or an aerial photograph illustrating the regional setting of the site. (See the insert titled, "Guidelines for Selecting Boundaries" later in this guide.)

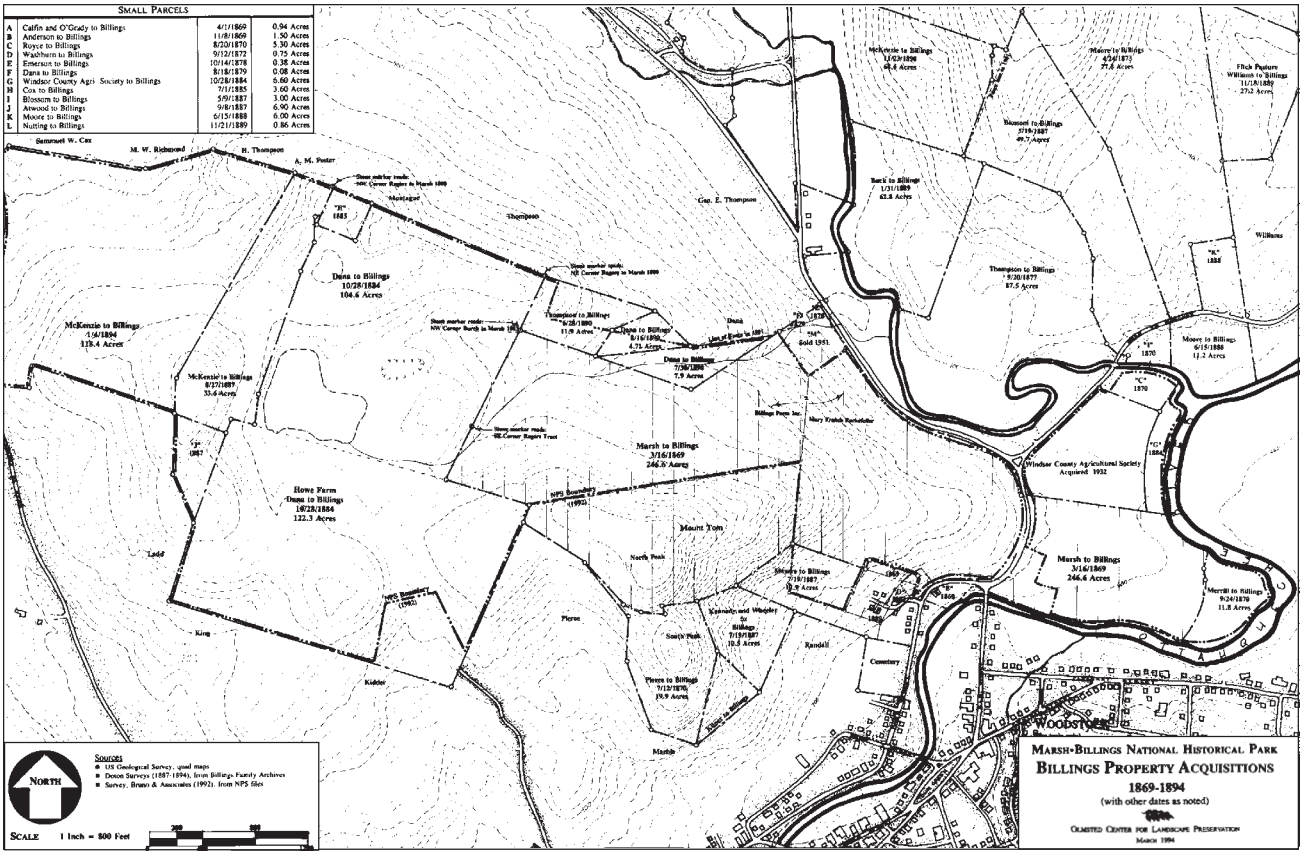

SMALL PARCELS
A Calfin and O'Grady to Billings 4/1/1869 0.94 Acres
B Anderson to Billings 11/8/1869 1.50 Acres
C Royce to Billings 8/20/1870 5.30 Acres
D Washburn to Billings 9/12/1872 0.75 Acres
E Emerson to Billings 10/14/1878 0.38 Acres
F Dana to Billings 8/18/1879 0.08 Acres
G Windsor County Agri Society to Billings 10/28/1884 6.60 Acres
H Cox to Billings 7/1/1885 3.60 Acres
I Blossom to Billings 5/9/1887 3.00 Acres
J Atwood to Billings 9/8/1887 6.90 Acres
K Moore to Billings 6/15/1888 6.00 Acres
L Nutting to Billings 11/21/1889 0.86 Acres
Dana to Billings 10/28/1884 104.6 Acres
McKenzie to Billings 5/6/1894 118.4 Acres
Howe Farm Dana to Billings 10/28/1884 122.3 Acres
Marsh to Billings 3/16/1869 246.5 Acres
Mount Tom
Marsh to Billings 3/16/1869 246.6 Acres
Windsor County Agricultural Society Acquired 1932
Ladd
King
Kidder
Pierce
Randall
Cemetery
WOODSTOCK
NORTH
Sources
US Geological Survey, quad maps
Deeds Surveys (1887-1894), from Billings Family Archives
Survey, Bruno & Associates (1992), from NPS files
SCALE 1 Inch = 800 Feet
MARSH-BILLINGS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
BILLINGS PROPERTY ACQUISITIONS
1869-1894
(with other dates as noted)
OLMSTED CENTER FOR LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION

Figure 14. Historic property boundaries were evaluated to define the cultural landscape at the Marsh-Billings property. Marsh-Billings National Historical Park. (NPS, 1994)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The summary of findings provides management with general conclusions from the report. The amount of detail presented in the summary depends on the complexity and scope of the project. Key findings may include the identification of new historic contexts and periods of significance, recommendations for revising the boundaries of an existing National Register nomination, general treatment recommendations, identification of potential threats, and future research needs associated with the cultural landscape.

CLR PART I: SITE HISTORY, EXISTING CONDITIONS, AND ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

Part I provides documentation about and an evaluation of landscape characteristics and associated features, materials, and qualities that make a landscape eligible for the National Register. The site history, existing conditions, and analysis and evaluation sections identify the historical values associated with the landscape, document extant landscape characteristics and associated features, and define the significance and integrity of the landscape. All three sections of Part I must be completed before any treatment decisions for a landscape can be made.

SITE HISTORY

The site history provides a description of the landscape through every historic period up to the present, and it identifies and describes the historic context and period(s) of significance associated with the landscape. The site history documents the physical development of the landscape, focusing on human interaction with, and modification to, the natural landscape. (See Figures 15 through 19.) It describes the physical

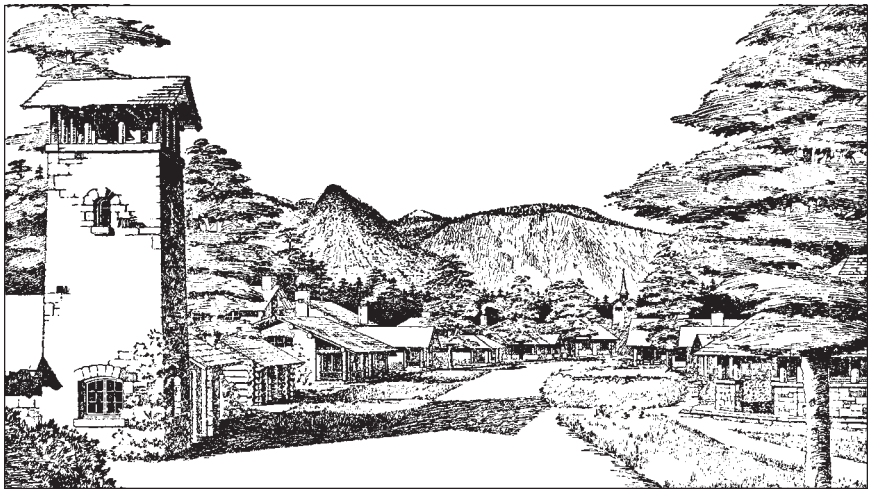


Figure 15. The site history of Yosemite Valley includes this proposed village, which was never built, by Mark Daniels. Yosemite National Park. (NPS, c. 1914)

MATERIALS USEFUL IN RESEARCH

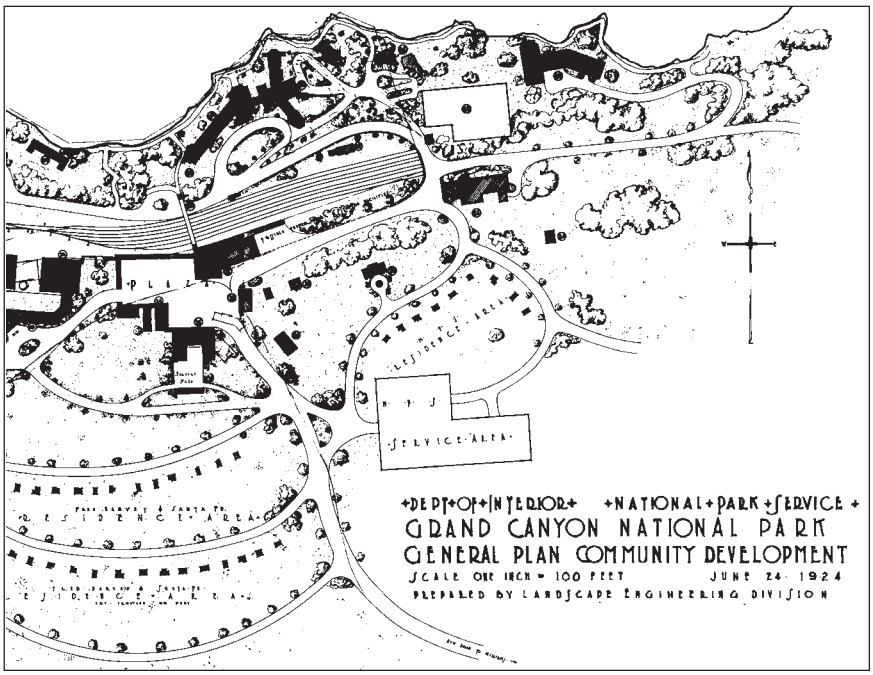


Figure 16. Historic maps and drawings, such as this partial plan, can illustrate the original design intent for a landscape. Grand Canyon National Park. (NPS, 1924)

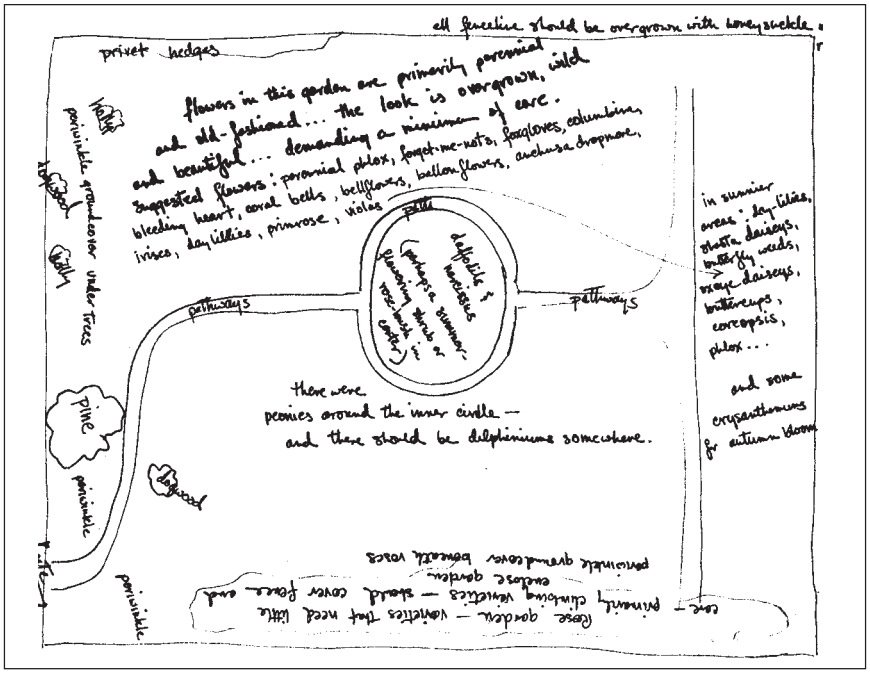


Figure 17. Oral histories can provide valuable information about the historic character of a landscape, especially when little documentation exists. This drawing of the Summer Garden at Carl Sandburg's home was prepared by his daughter, Paula Steichen Polega. Carl Sandburg National Historic Site. (Image courtesy of Paula Steichen Polega, n.d.)

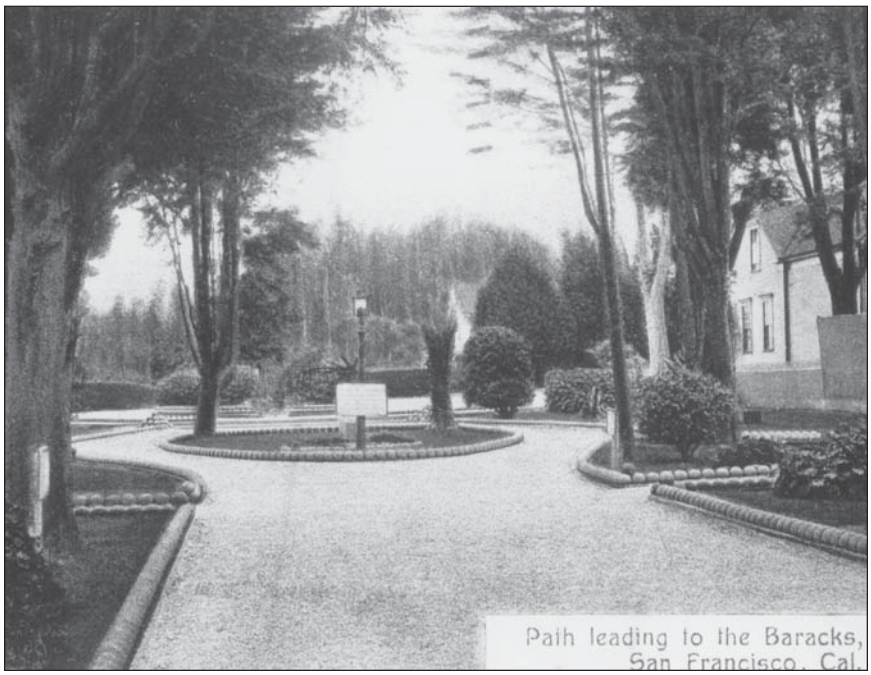


Figure 18. Period illustrations can assist in documenting the character of a landscape during distinct historic periods. For example, this postcard image illustrates the character of the Presidio in the late nineteenth century. Golden Gate National Recreation Area. (NPS, n.d.)

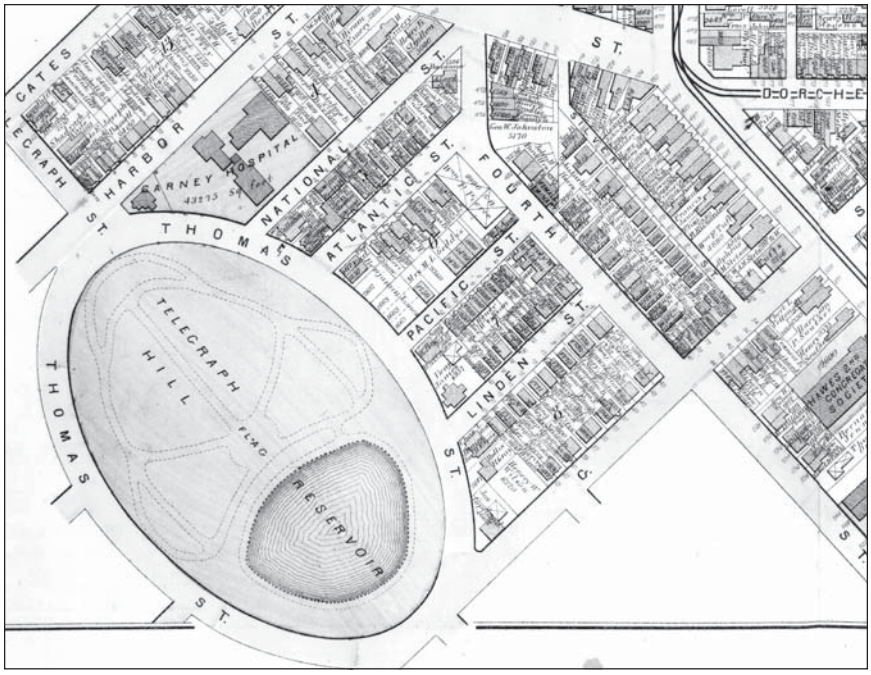


Figure 19. Historic surveys can assist in documenting the historic boundaries and conditions of a landscape. For example, G. M. Hopkins' Atlas of the County of Suffolk, Volume III, South Boston and Dorchester, Massachusetts, illustrates the nineteenth century boundary of Dorchester Heights-Thomas Park. (Image courtesy of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, 1874.)

character, attributes, features, and materials (the landscape characteristics and associated features) that contribute to the significance of the landscape. Other types of historical information, such as stylistic trends, social history, the history of technology, and cultural history are detailed in the report if they have a direct bearing on the physical development of the property. This is often the case with vernacular landscapes. The site history should include the experiences and stories of all individuals associated with the physical development and use of the landscape, including those who have traditionally been under-represented.

The type of cultural landscape often influences the type of research and history prepared for a CLR. For example, in a historic designed landscape, it is important that the site history discuss design intent, primary design principles, physical relationships, patterns, features, and important individuals or events that have influenced the design of the landscape. In a historic vernacular landscape, such as a mining district, it may be more important for the history to focus on the environment systems, transportation networks, technology, and legal aspects of claims and ownership.

Site histories are typically prepared by a historian or historical landscape architect. Depending on the character of the landscape, however, other professionals may be involved, such as cultural anthropologists, horticulturists, and historical architects. Site histories are prepared using appropriate research techniques and source materials.

Historical research involves the study, analysis, evaluation, and use of both primary and secondary source materials. Primary source materials include historic plans, photographs, newspapers, period literature, journals and other written records, oral histories, maps, tax records, drawings, and illustrations. These source materials are very useful for profiling the landscape's appearance through time. Secondary source materials include special studies, recent scholarship, reports, and cultural resource inventories. These are used to help establish the

historical and physical context within which a landscape developed. Oral histories from people directly associated with a cultural landscape can provide a subjective view of its history. Historical information about a landscape can also be collected by documenting changes in the type, location, and composition of ecological systems and vegetation. For example, on the Olympic Peninsula in Washington State, plant succession indicates how long a homestead has been abandoned; young alder and fir trees, along with bracken fern are good indicators that an area was once cleared or more open.

Two important steps in planning a CLR project are defining the scope of historical research and determining the appropriate research materials and sources for the particular cultural landscape. Historical information about the development and significance of the landscape may be adequately recorded in other sources, such as a Historic Resource Study, Historic Structure Report, or Archeological Overview. In this case, the site history section of a CLR consolidates the information from these sources and focuses on additional research related directly to the landscape or to a single feature in the landscape. If the history of the landscape has not been previously documented, research will need to include appropriate primary and secondary source materials as part of the investigation.

(See *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Appendices,* "Appendix B: Cultural Landscape Bibliographies," "Appendix D: Preservation Briefs (no. 36)," and "Appendix E: Oral History Guidelines.")

Determining the Scope of the History

The scope of the history is determined by three factors: management objectives, including the scope of the project and treatment; the complexity of the cultural landscape; and, the availability of relevant documents.

DOCUMENTATION SOURCES FOR LANDSCAPE RESEARCH

WRITTEN SOURCES

Published Secondary Sources
Published histories of the site, park guide books, biographies of owners and other key people.

Unpublished Secondary Sources
Research and seminar papers, theses, dissertations, and unpublished reports.

Diaries and Journals
Documentation by people who occupied the site at various periods, or recorded impressions as visitors. These are published or unpublished.

Landscape Design Journals, General Periodicals, and Catalogs
Useful for the early twentieth century and to some extent for the late nineteenth century. Examples are *Landscape Architecture, House Beautiful, Scribner's.*

Newspapers
Most newspapers are unindexed, and are best used when there are specific references and target dates for information.

Local Records
Consulted for any site that has ever been in state or municipal ownership. For any site that has been in private ownership, town or city tax records are helpful for dating structures on the site, and indicate improvements to the property such as orchards, croplands, or livestock.

Manuscript Collections
Correspondence, financial records, and diaries of owners or other people closely connected with the site.

Registry of Deeds
Map and plan files, or surveys bound with the deeds. These records are consulted if a complete historical title search has not been done. It may be important to know the earlier boundaries and uses of a site, even if not all of it is currently in NPS ownership.

Registry of Probate
The wills of previous owners are often useful. These may include surveys of the property and inventories of contents.

National Park Service Administrative Files
Available in the park archives, field area offices, Support offices, or National Archives and Records centers.

Plant Lists and Catalogs
Plant lists prepared in conjunction with planting plans by professional landscape firms may be available. Nursery catalogs are useful to identify plants commonly available in a specific year.

RECORDS OF FIRMS

Records of architectural firms, landscape architectural firms, engineering firms, green house design and construction firms, and nurseries. These include written records, such as correspondence and plant lists, as well as plans and photographs. For well known, well published firms these records are easily located; for example, the Olmsted firm-Library of Congress and Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site. Others will require more searching. (See Computer Databases listed here under "Other Types of Repositories.") Many universities maintain collections associated with individual designers or firms. Examples include Beatrix Farrand-University of California, Berkeley; Charles Platt-Avery Architectural Library, Columbia University; Ellen Shipman-Cornell University.

VISUAL SOURCES

Maps, Site Plans, and Surveys
The accuracy of maps of all kinds varies greatly. It is best to have maps from a number of sources. Sanborn maps (fire insurance maps) and real estate atlases, for example, were prepared in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries at frequent intervals for many cities, towns, and counties, especially in the northeast. These generally show the location of all buildings, including outbuildings, as well as interior drives, and sometimes include garden layouts. They do not show topography or vegetation.

Design Plans
Design plans by professional landscape architects and drawings by owners, and friends and relatives of owners.

Paintings, Prints, and Drawings
Especially important for earlier sites, with periods of significance that predate the use of photography (pre-1839). These are important also for later periods in conjunction with photographs.

Photographs
Historic photographs, including aerial photographs, if available, are one of the most important sources. More recent photographs are also very helpful.

Films
Professional films, commercial films, such as real estate films, and home movies.

Videos
May be available for very recent periods.

ORAL HISTORIES

Tapes and transcripts of interviews from previous owners; family members and relatives of owners; residents at the site, who were not owners; workers at the site, especially gardeners; landscape architects/designers if living, if not, their associates or descendants; members of the community; representatives of occupational, ethnic, and other social groups; people who have done earlier research on the property; and earlier NPS managers and employees.

NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM REPOSITORIES

Park Libraries and Archives
May include photographs and other park collections related to the landscape. Recent records, in particular maintenance files, may be useful.

NPS Computer Databases
A variety of computer databases have been developed to provide information on cultural landscapes in the national park system. Examples include the Cultural Landscapes Inventory, the List of Classified Structures, Cultural Resources Management Bibliography, and a variety of park natural resource inventories.

Harpers Ferry Center Library and Photography Collection
A collection of primary and secondary sources and photographs related to the national parks.

Denver Service Center Technical Information Center
A source for microfilm and hardcopies of NPS reports and drawings.

OTHER TYPES OF REPOSITORIES

Computer Databases
A variety of computer databases have been developed to provide information on cultural landscapes in the United States. Examples include The Catalog of Landscape Records in the United States, which provides information on the location of historical landscape documentation, the NPS Pioneers of American Landscape Design, which provides information on the lives and work of the predecessors of contemporary landscape architecture, and the National Register Information System, which provides information on properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Libraries
Most large libraries have print, drawing, and photograph collections. Most municipal libraries have local history rooms and collections, as well as local newspapers on microfilm. Libraries to investigate might include the Library of Congress; Smithsonian (Garden Club of America slide collection); presidential libraries; university libraries; state libraries; local town and city libraries; private libraries; libraries of agricultural societies; botanic gardens and horticultural societies; libraries of other federal agencies; and libraries of genealogical societies.

National Archives
Washington D.C. and regional record centers.

Historical and Preservation Societies
Collections vary but many local, county, state, and regional historical societies have large photograph and/or drawing collections.

County Courthouses
Registry of Deeds; Map Collections (usually within the Registry of Deeds); Registry of Probate.

Museums and Galleries
Paintings, drawings, and prints by recognized artists.

Community Resources
Libraries and societies, community leaders, citizens' and neighborhood groups.

Archives of Landscape Architectural Firms, Architects, Engineers, and Nursery Companies
Such as the archives at the Olmsted Firm, 1857-ca.1970, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, Mass.

Internet/World Wide Web

Figure 20. Rehabilitation of Rim Village at Crater Lake was proposed based on a series of park planning documents. A CLR was prepared to guide and direct treatment of significant landscape characteristics and associated features. Crater Lake National Park. (NPS, 1990)

Management Objectives—Project Scope and Treatment

The scope of research and level of detail required in a landscape history are determined by a CLR's management objectives and purpose. The scope of the history increases as the project scope and the extent of physical intervention planned for a landscape increases. For example, if a restoration or reconstruction is proposed, then a significant amount of detailed historical information is required to guide and direct treatment. (See Figure 20.) Without this information, the treatment cannot be implemented. Conversely, if the project scope is focused on one feature in the landscape, such as a hedge or a path, and the recommended treatment is preservation, then a comprehensive and detailed history of the entire landscape is not necessary.

Complexity of the Site

Research efforts are also influenced by the complexity of a landscape in terms of physical character, age, and degree of change. For example, a rural historic district that is large in size, physically complex in terms of topography, vegetation, structures, and roads, and which also has multiple

periods of development, will require more time to research than a small homestead site with one period of significance and limited records. (See Figures 21 and 22.)

Availability of Source Materials

The availability of source materials has a direct influence on the scope of historical research. If many sources are available, all materials must be reviewed and pertinent information extracted. If, on the other hand, few sources are known at the outset, part of the scoping for the history should include time to investigate potential repositories. In many cases, historical data directly related to a landscape is not readily available, making secondary sources the most important initial source material. This is especially true for many vernacular landscapes, such as back country homesteads or abandoned mining sites, where records may not have existed or were lost.

Figure 21. Aerial view of Grant-Kohrs Ranch. The ranch is physically complex and includes approximately 1,500 acres with over 90 historic structures related to the cattle industry from 1860 to the 1930s. Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site. (NPS, c. 1970)

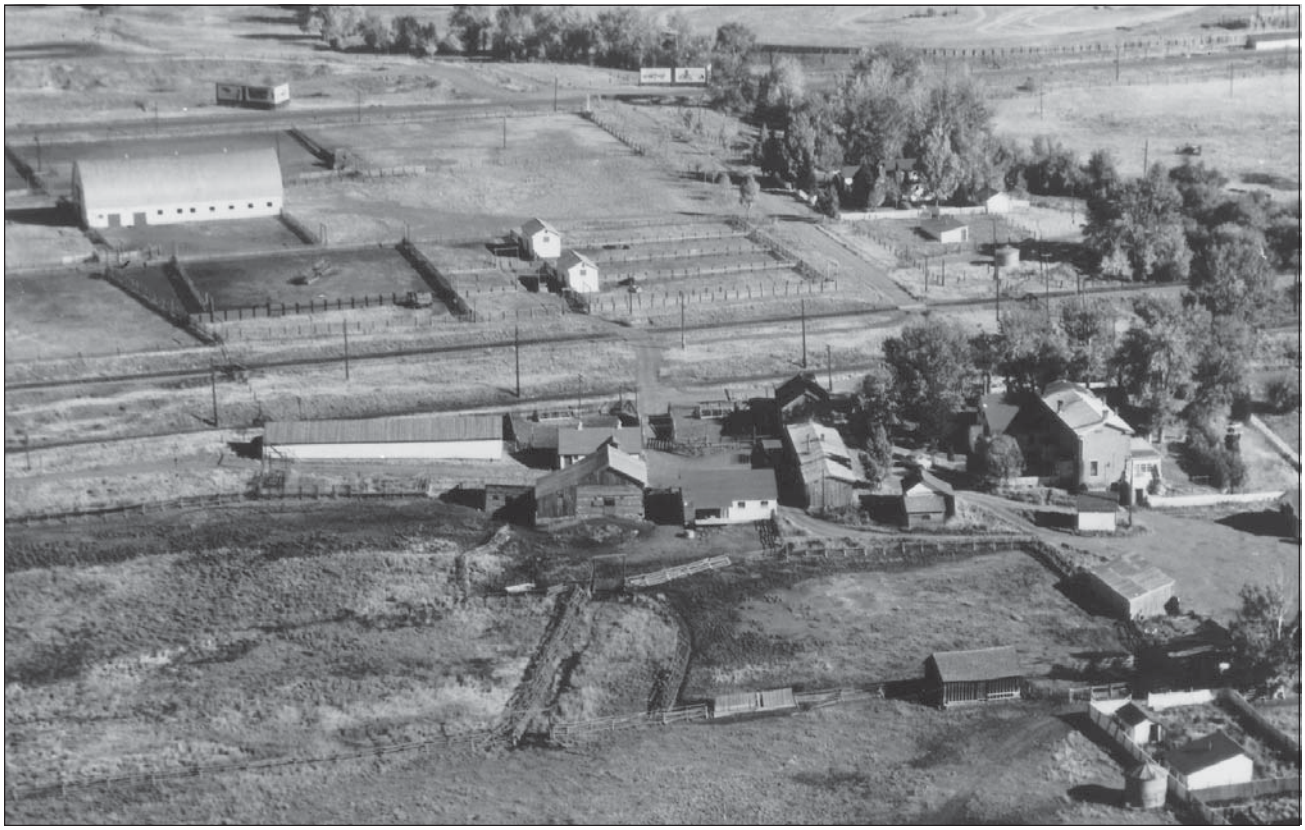


Figure 22. Home and west yard of Harry S Truman. Known as the Summer White House, the park is small (1.4 acres) and includes the main house, carriage house, and various other features. However, it is surrounded by the Harry S. Truman Heritage District, a local preservation district. Harry S Truman National Historic Site. (Jack Boucher, HABS, NPS, n.d.)

Historic Context

The historic context for a cultural landscape consists of information related to a specific theme, time, and place in American history (for example, *Landscape Architecture of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the U.S. Southwest, 1930-1942*). Every cultural landscape relates to one or more historic contexts that provides the basis for its relative significance. Evaluating an individual landscape in relation to a historic context involves research of other properties associated with a given theme, so that the significance of the landscape can be evaluated in comparison to those other properties. (See the insert titled, "Historic Context" on this page, and see Figures 23 and 24.)

The NPS conducts thematic research through a variety of formats, including Historic Resource Studies, multiple property nominations, National Historic Landmark nominations, and special history studies. The historic context for a cultural landscape is traditionally defined in the Historic Resource Study for the park, or through academic work based on scholarly research. In addition, several State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO) have undertaken thematic research to

Historic Context

To determine whether a property is significant within its historic context, the following five factors must be evaluated:

- The facet of prehistory or history of the local area, state, or the nation that the property represents.
- Whether the facet of prehistory or history is significant.
- Whether it is a type of property that has relevance and importance in illustrating the historic context.
- How the property illustrates history.
- Whether the property possesses the physical features necessary to convey the aspect of prehistory or history with which it is associated.

(Excerpted from *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply National Register Criteria for Evaluation*)

Figure 23. The Sunrise Historic District is located in a subalpine meadow at the foot of a glacier and is nationally significant in relation to the historic context of landscape architecture designed by NPS and the 1926 master plan for the park. Mount Rainier National Park. (NPS, 1990)

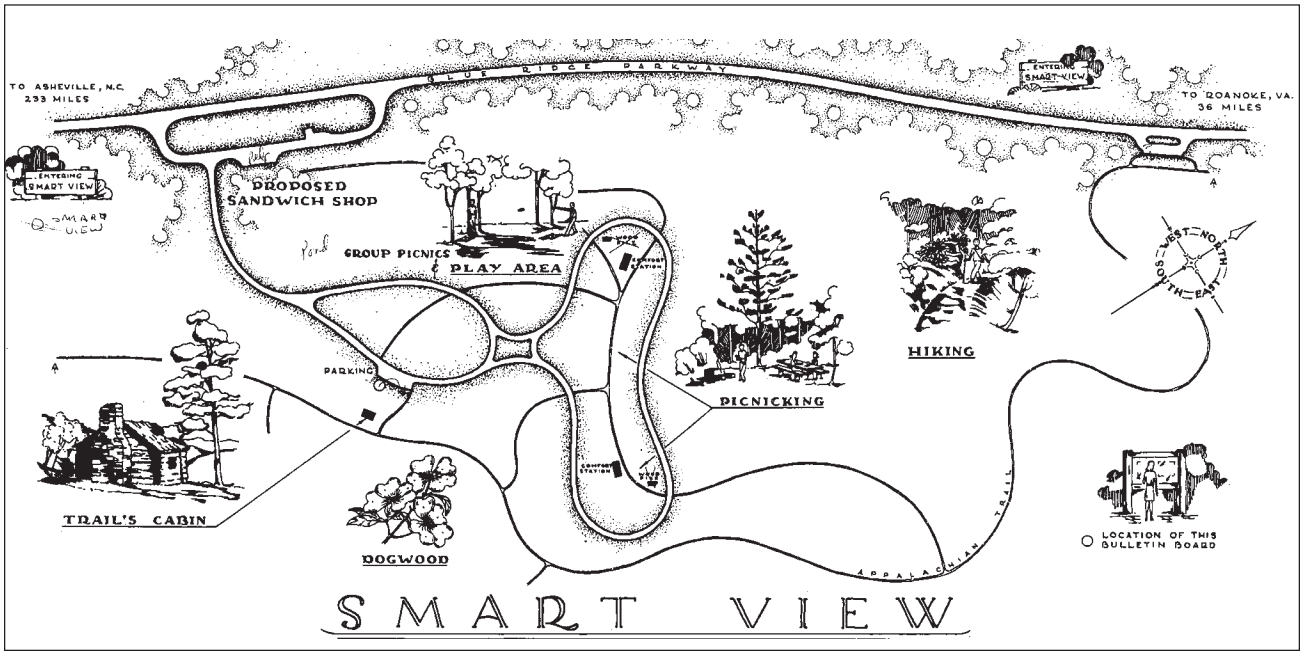


Figure 24. Drawing from the Blue Ridge Parkway Master Plan. Blue Ridge Parkway is a nationally significant landscape related to the historic context of landscape architecture designed by NPS. Blue Ridge Parkway. (NPS, 1942)

establish historic contexts that may be used for evaluating landscapes in the system (for example, *Grain Production in Eastern Washington, 1810-1942*).

While some research is required to evaluate significance, a CLR is not the primary vehicle for developing a historic context. However, if a historic context for a particular landscape does not exist, then research is necessary to document the context for which the landscape is significant. (See *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Appendices,* "Appendix C: National Register Bulletins.")

Documentation of Research Findings

Documentation of research findings is most often consolidated into two formats: a narrative text and one or more period plans.

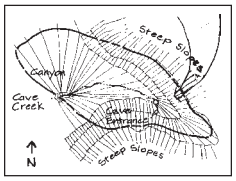
Narrative Text

The primary format for recording historical research findings is a written text describing the physical development and all the landscape characteristics and associated features, people, and events that influenced the design and character of a landscape. Pertinent landscape characteristics and associated features are identified and documented for each historic period, depicting the degree to which the characteristics and features have stayed the same or changed. (See the insert titled, "Overview of Landscape Characteristics" on the following page.)

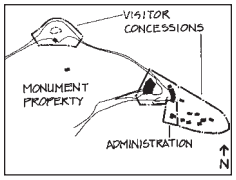
A historian usually writes the historical narrative and includes all references in the form of endnotes or footnotes in compliance with guidelines given in the most recent edition of *The Chicago Manual of Style*. The text is illustrated with period drawings, sketches, maps, photographs, and other graphic materials that supplement information in the narrative, and provide a visual record of the landscape through time.

OVERVIEW OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS

Landscape characteristics include tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape from the historic period(s); these aspects individually and collectively give a landscape its historic character and aid in the understanding of its cultural importance. Landscape characteristics range from large-scale patterns and relationships to site details and materials. The characteristics are categories under which individual associated features can be grouped. For example, the landscape characteristic, vegetation, may include such features as a specimen tree, hedgerow, woodlot, and perennial bed. Not all characteristics are always present in any one landscape. The following landscape characteristics may be documented in a CLR.



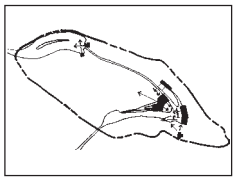
Natural Systems and Features
Natural aspects that often influence the development and resultant form of a landscape.



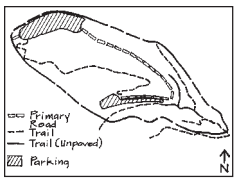
Spatial Organization
Arrangement of elements creating the ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces.

Land Use
Organization, form, and shape of the landscape in response to land use.

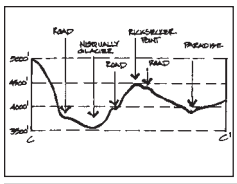
Cultural Traditions
Practices that influence land use, patterns of division, building forms, and the use of materials.



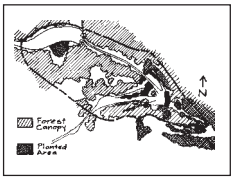
Cluster Arrangement
The location of buildings and structures in the landscape.



Circulation
Spaces, features, and materials that constitute systems of movement.

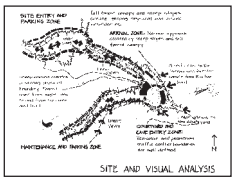


Topography
Three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features and orientation.



Vegetation
Indigenous or introduced trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, and herbaceous materials.

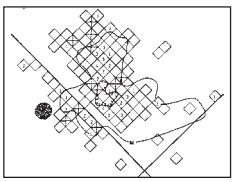
Buildings and Structures
Three-dimensional constructs such as houses, barns, garages, stables, bridges, and memorials.



Views and Vistas
Features that create or allow a range of vision which can be natural or designed and controlled.

Constructed Water Features
The built features and elements that utilize water for aesthetic or utilitarian functions.

Small-Scale Features
Elements that provide detail and diversity combined with function and aesthetics.



Archeological Sites
Sites containing surface and subsurface remnants related to historic or prehistoric land use.

Period Plans

The term, period plan, describes the graphic format used to record a landscape during a designated period or specific date. (Historical base map is an old term used in early landscape research.) A period plan is compiled from an analysis and evaluation of all research findings, including site investigations. One period plan is prepared for every period of significance. (See Figures 25 and 26.)

The period plan documents the landscape characteristics and associated features that have influenced the history and development of a landscape or are the products of its development. The information is recorded at a scale, or variety of scales, that are useful for analysis and

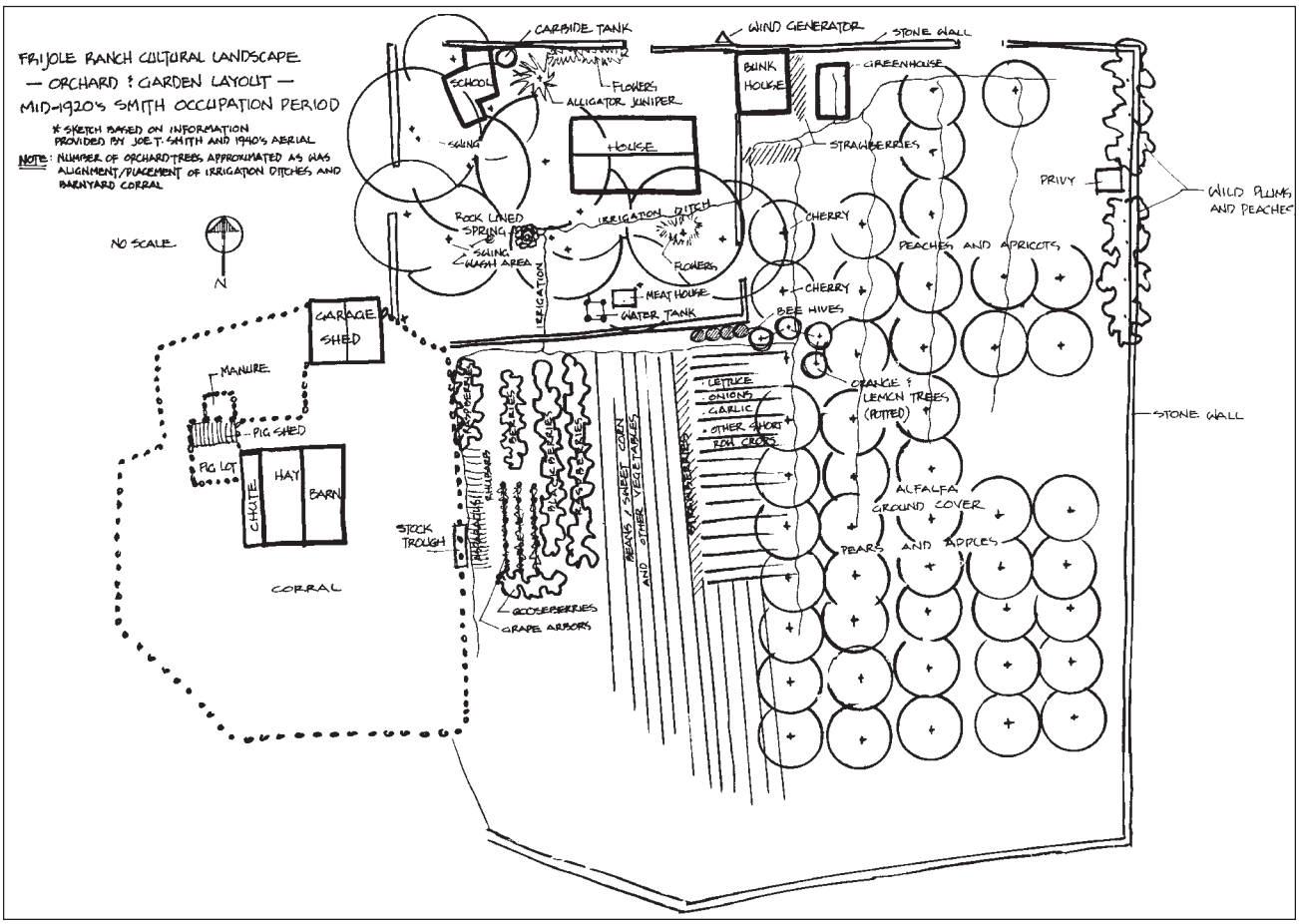


Figure 25. This period plan graphically documents the orchard and garden layout in the mid-1920s at Frijole Ranch. Guadalupe Mountains National Park. (NPS, 1994)

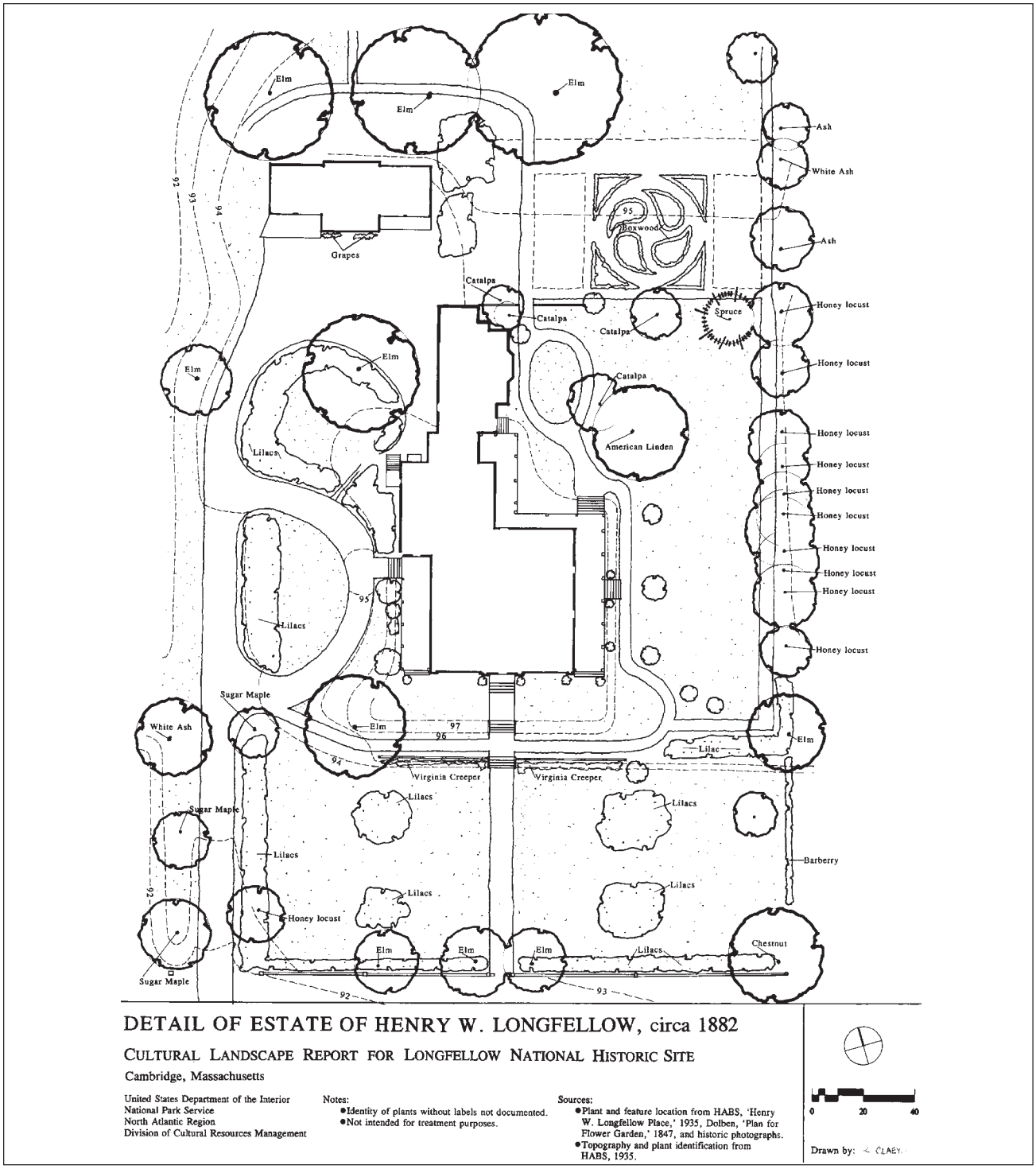


Figure 26. This circa 1882 period plan was developed based on research conducted on the home of Henry W. Longfellow. Longfellow National Historic Site. (NPS, 1993)

evaluation and development of treatment recommendations. A historical landscape architect, with technical assistance from a historian, prepares the period plan. (See *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Landscape Lines,* "Landscape Lines 3: Landscape Characteristics" and "Landscape Lines 5: Graphic Documentation.")

Existing Conditions

Existing conditions are documented to clearly identify and describe the landscape characteristics that compose a cultural landscape. (See Figure 27.) Contemporary site functions, visitor services, interpretation, park operations, and maintenance are described to the degree they contribute to or influence treatment of a landscape. Also recorded, when appropriate, is detailed technical information, such as data on soils, floodplain, slope, archeological resources, or natural resources that influence or affect the investigation or treatment of a landscape. (See Figure 28.) In terms of process, documentation of existing conditions requires a site investigation, which usually includes two components: site research and site survey.

Site Research

Research is an ongoing and integral part of site investigation and recording. Prior to field work, research of park files and a review of historical information related to a cultural landscape is undertaken to develop an overall strategy for documenting existing conditions. (See Figure 29.) Information is collected and consolidated into a format that allows easy reference and helps structure time spent in the field. For example, transferring site data from secondary sources directly to a field map allows verification of the information, without having to discover the feature in the field (or perhaps miss it altogether). Site research is usually conducted by a historical landscape architect and a historian. There are five general tasks in the research phase of site investigation. All are related to review of various source materials. Each task is discussed in the following text.

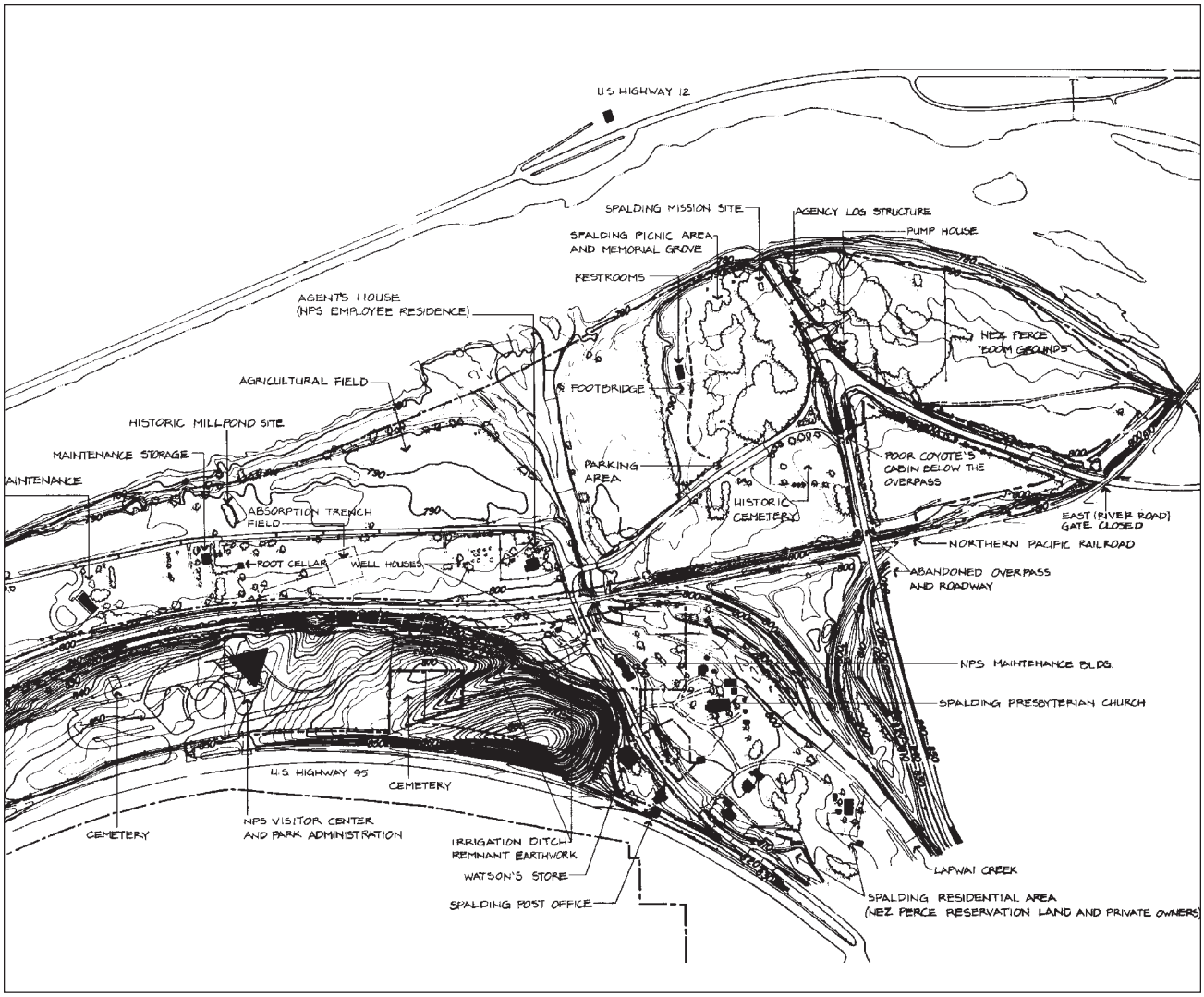


Figure 27. Existing Conditions drawing for the Spalding unit. Nez Perce National Historical Park. (NPS, 1990)

Databases

A review of existing natural and cultural resources databases is a valuable first step in conducting a site investigation. The NPS maintains numerous automated inventories that provide good baseline site information on vegetation, archeological resources, hydrology, soils, topography, geological features, and historic structures. Most of the databases are maintained in individual parks, although some are kept in central offices or Support offices. A few databases are kept at universities, especially those with Cooperative Park Study Units. Databases particularly useful

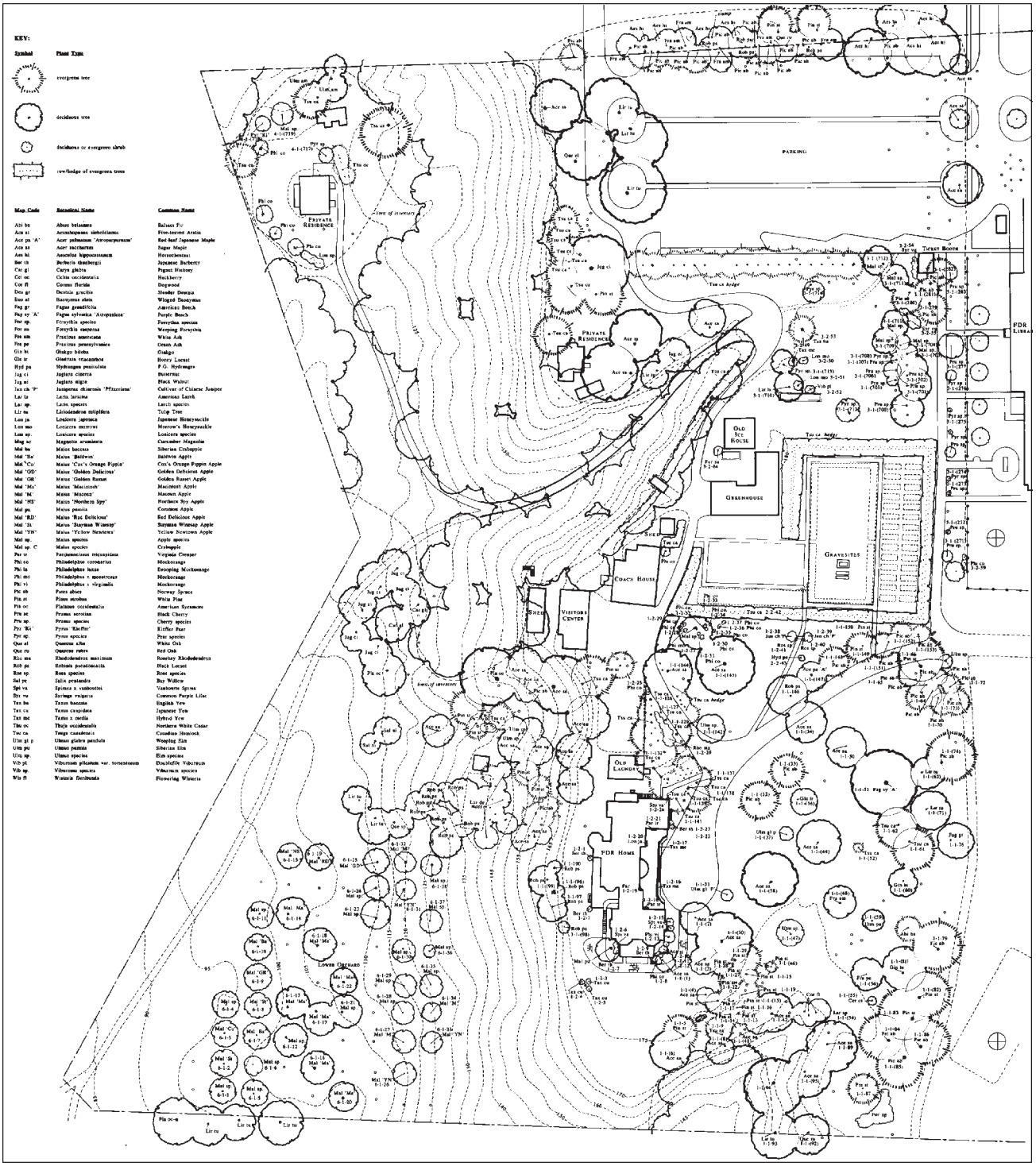

KEY:
Symbol
Plant Type
evergreen tree
deciduous tree
deciduous or evergreen shrub
row/hedge of evergreen trees
Map Code
Botanical Name
Common Name
Abi ba Abies balsamea Balsam Fir
Ace ri Acrothamnus silvolelianus Five-leaved Aralia
Ace pa 'A' Acer palmatum 'Atropurpureum' Red-leaf Japanese Maple
Ace sa Acer saccharum Sugar Maple
Aes hi Aesculus hippocastanum Horsechestnut
Ber th Berberis thunbergii Japanese Barberry
Car gl Carya glabra Pignut Hickory
Cel oc Celtis occidentalis Hackberry
Cor fl Cornus florida Dogwood
Deu gr Deutzia gracilis Slender Deutzia
Eue al Euonymus alata Winged Euonymus
Fag gr Fagus grandifolia American Beech
Fag sy 'A' Fagus sylvatica 'Atropunicea' Purple Beech
For sp. Forsythia species Forsythia species
For su Forsythia suspensa Weeping Forsythia
Fra am Fraxinus americana White Ash
Fra pe Fraxinus pennsylvanica Green Ash
Gin bi Ginkgo biloba Ginkgo
Gle tr Gleditsia triacanthos Honey Locust
Hyd pa Hydrangea paniculata P.G. Hydrangea
Jug ci Juglans cinerea Butternut
Jug ni Juglans nigra Black Walnut
Jun ch 'P' Juniperus chinensis 'Pfitzeriana' Cultivar of Chinese Juniper
Lar la Larix laricina American Larch
Lar sp. Larix species Larch species
Lir tu Liriodendron tulipifera Tulip Tree
Lon ja Lonicera japonica Japanese Honeysuckle
Lon mo Lonicera morrowi Morrow's Honeysuckle
Lon sp. Lonicera species Lonicera species
Mag ac Magnolia acuminata Cucumber Magnolia
Mal ba Malus baccata Siberian Crabapple
Mal 'Ba' Malus 'Baldwin' Baldwin Apple
Mal 'Co' Malus 'Cox's Orange Pippin' Cox's Orange Pippin Apple
Mal 'GD' Malus 'Golden Delicious' Golden Delicious Apple
Mal 'GR' Malus 'Golden Russet' Golden Russet Apple
Mal 'Mc' Malus 'Macintosh' Macintosh Apple
Mal 'M' Malus 'Mecosa' Macosa Apple
Mal 'NS' Malus 'Northern Spy' Northern Spy Apple
Mal pu Malus pumila Common Apple
Mal 'RD' Malus 'Red Delicious' Red Delicious Apple
Mal 'St' Malus 'Stayman Winesap' Stayman Winesap Apple
Mal 'YN' Malus 'Yellow Newtown' Yellow Newtown Apple
Mal sp. Malus species Apple species
Mal sp. C Malus species Crabapple
Par vi Parthenocissus vitacquiana Virginia Creeper
Phi co Philadelphus coronarius Mockorange
Phi la Philadelphus lutus Evergreen Mockorange
Phi mo Philadelphus x monstrosus Mockorange
Phi vi Philadelphus x virginalis Mockorange
Pic ab Picea abies Norway Spruce
Pin st Pinus strobus White Pine
Pla oc Platanus occidentalis American Sycamore
Pru se Prunus serotina Black Cherry
Pru sp. Prunus species Cherry species
Pyr 'Ki' Pyrus 'Kieffer' Kieffer Pear
Pyr sp. Pyrus species Pear species
Que al Quercus alba White Oak
Que ru Quercus rubra Red Oak
Rho ma Rhododendron maximum Rosebay Rhododendron
Rob pe Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust
Ros sp. Rosa species Rose species
Sal pe Salix pentandra Bay Willow
Spi va Spiraea x vanhouttei Vanhoutte Spirea
Syr vu Syringa vulgaris Common Purple Lilac
Tax ba Taxus baccata English Yew
Tax ca Taxus cuspidata Japanese Yew
Tax hd Taxus x media Hybrid Yew
Thu oc Thuja occidentalis Northern White Cedar
Tsu ca Tsuga canadensis Canadian Hemlock
Ulm gl p Ulmus glabra pendula Weeping Elm
Ulm pu Ulmus pumila Siberian Elm
Ulm sp. Ulmus species Elm species
Vib pl Viburnum plicatum var. tomentosum Doublefile Viburnum
Vib sp. Viburnum species Viburnum species
Wis fl Wisteria floribunda Flowering Wisteria
PARKING
PRIVATE RESIDENCE
PRIVATE RESIDENCE
OLD ICE HOUSE
GREENHOUSE
GRAVEL/TILE
SHED
COACH HOUSE
SHED
VISITORS CENTER
OLD LAUNDRY
FDR Home
TICKET BOOTH
FDR LIBRARY
Lower Orchard

Figure 28. Documenting the existing conditions at Franklin D. Roosevelt's home involved a comprehensive plant inventory. Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site. (NPS, 1994)

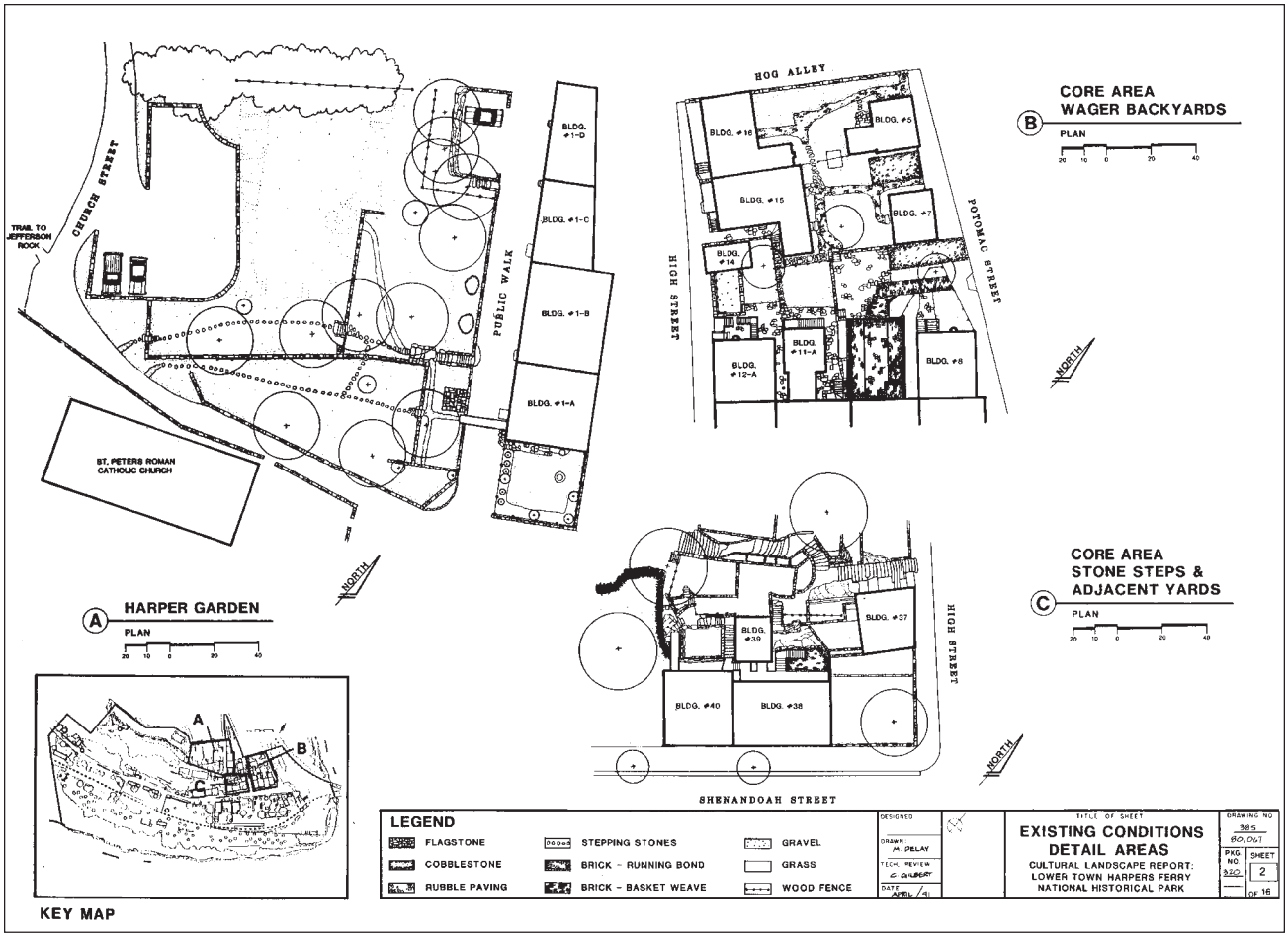


Figure 29. Based on the complexity of the cultural landscape of Lower Town Harpers Ferry, existing conditions were documented for the whole property and for detail areas. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. (NPS, 1987)

for preparing a CLR are the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) and the List of Classified Structures (LCS), both of which are evaluated inventories. The CLI provides data about a cultural landscape's history, analysis, evaluation, and management, while the LCS contains the same type of data for historic structures.

Information found in Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and computer-aided design (CAD) databases is also useful when the scale and asset information is current and relevant. GIS is generally most useful for large landscapes where detailed information is not required. CAD databases usually record detailed information required for treatment and provide useful basemaps for needed field work.

Park Files

Park files are a good place to initiate research before developing a strategy for field work. Files vary in terms of extent and condition, but generally include administrative files, flat (map) files, maintenance records, photograph collections (including aerial photographs), a library and archives, and natural history collections. (See Figure 30.) For example, the park may or may not have a current map for a site at a useful scale and level of detail. If this is known during the scoping process, the time and cost to generate a base map can be factored into the schedule for field work. Usually, however, park files include materials that supplement and reinforce the needed field work.

Figure 30. This historic photograph of Rosemary Inn as viewed from Lake Crescent was collected from park files during research on the landscape. Olympic National Park. (NPS, c. 1920s)

Park Reports and Special Studies

In addition to park records, many NPS reports and special studies contain information on a variety of resources within a cultural landscape. Archeological surveys and overviews, ethnographic overviews and assessments, traditional use studies, building inventories, vegetation management plans, National Register nominations, and Historic Resource Studies all provide critical data useful in preparing a CLR. Management documents related to a landscape are also helpful for understanding the administrative and management history for a site. Primary park planning and management documents, such as the General Management Plan, Interpretive Prospectus, and Resource Management Plan provide both general and specific information on treatment decisions, site access, land use, visitor services, park operations, and interpretive programs related to a landscape.

Other Site Materials

Other valuable sources of site data include a variety of materials related to documentation of natural systems. Soil surveys and associated maps, aerial and infrared photographs, and United States Geological Survey (USGS) maps are among the most useful. Many of these materials are located in government offices, such as city or county planning departments. If this material does not exist, collecting the information may be part of the scope of work related to research and site documentation. For example, if the research focuses on a large rural landscape, aerial photographs are the best source for illustrating large scale patterns of land use. If aerial photographs are not available, acquiring them would be included in the site research.

Findings from Historical Research

Historical information about a site is reviewed and integrated into the strategy for undertaking a site investigation. This information includes the primary source material used to develop a site history, and the findings

from research as analyzed and prepared by the historian. This is especially valuable for interpreting the potential significance of features in a landscape and understanding how a landscape physically appeared during the historic period(s). Photographs, for example, illustrate the location, character, and function of any number of features that may or may not remain in the landscape today. The feature may be recorded during field documentation as a foundation ruin or as an imprint on the ground plane, but without the historical information, the potential value of the landscape feature cannot be understood.

A large number of source materials used by historians are equally useful for documenting a site as it exists today, such as zoning records, plat maps, and tax records. Some materials, such as engineering drawings, which depict the construction of a specific road, or deed information that describes property boundaries, are quite literal in the information they yield. Other materials, however, may yield less obvious aspects of a landscape. For example, pioneer journals may describe in some detail how a specific area of a landscape was used, or describe the experiential qualities of a landscape that may not be evident at the site due to modifications to adjacent lands over the years.

Site Survey

The second component of site investigation involves conducting systematic site surveys to document a cultural landscape. These surveys range from general reconnaissance and windshield surveys to detailed condition assessments for individual site features. Site surveys require on-the-ground field work to inventory and document the existing landscape characteristics and associated features. The goal of the site survey is to record the landscape as objectively as possible.

A site survey of existing landscape characteristics and associated features also provides additional information about the history of a landscape. This is particularly true for vegetation. The age, composition, and structure of

vegetation communities can reveal a great deal about the historic period of a cultural landscape. For example, at the Moses Cone Estate along the Blue Ridge Highway, the form and spacing of the white pine plantations around Bass Lake provide information about the site conditions at the time of the planting. Given that the trees are spaced too far apart to produce high quality timber, the plantations may also indicate design intent. Additionally, the age and composition of the understory indicate that the ground between the trees was kept clear until 50 years ago, providing insight into the management history of the landscape.

Site surveys are usually conducted by a historical landscape architect, and require the recording of as much information as is pertinent to and defined by the project scope. (See *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Landscape Lines,* "Landscape Lines 3: Landscape Characteristics," and *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Appendices,* "Appendix G: Biotic Cultural Resources," and "Appendix D: Preservation Briefs (no. 36).")

Documentation Techniques

There are several techniques for documenting a cultural landscape. At a minimum, three types of documentation are needed: existing conditions plan, narrative text, and black and white photographs.

Other methods of documentation, such as condition assessments, site sections, detail drawings, repeat photography, color slides, and video recording may also be part of the documentation for a CLR. These documentation techniques can be used alone, or in combination, depending on the goals and objectives of the project.

Existing Conditions Plan

The existing conditions plan is a graphic picture of the landscape as it presently exists. It facilitates the recording of information at a scale that is useful and relevant to the purpose of the project. An existing conditions plan is needed for every landscape addressed in a CLR.

The level of detail and accuracy of an existing conditions plan varies depending on the type of landscape, scale of information required for the project, and management objectives. For example, if the scope of a project follows through to construction drawings, then a very accurate plan is required. In every situation, the goal is to develop an existing conditions plan with the greatest level of detail and accuracy possible. There are two primary types of existing conditions plans used in a CLR: schematic drawings and measured drawings. Both may be hand-drawn or computer-generated. In addition, digitized drawings from aerial photography and GIS systems may be used to create an existing conditions plan.

Schematic Drawings

Schematic drawings illustrate the location of landscape characteristics and associated features and depict the relationships among them. (See Figure 31.) They contain more information than simple sketches and diagrams, but do not include precise dimensions. Schematic drawings are useful for documenting landscapes when small-scale detail elements do not need to be addressed in treatment. They also aid in recording large-scale patterns in the landscape, such as land use, circulation, and spatial organization. Schematic drawings are generated from field notes, supplementary graphic material, and professional interpretation of other conceptual material.

Measured Drawings

For many landscapes, a surveyed or measured drawing, depicting topography, vegetation, circulation features, structures, and boundaries with a high degree of precision and clarity is appropriate. (See Figure 32.) These drawings are generated using survey equipment to locate features and landforms at an appropriate scale. Measured drawings are needed when treatment requires a high degree of accuracy in relation to the level of intervention.

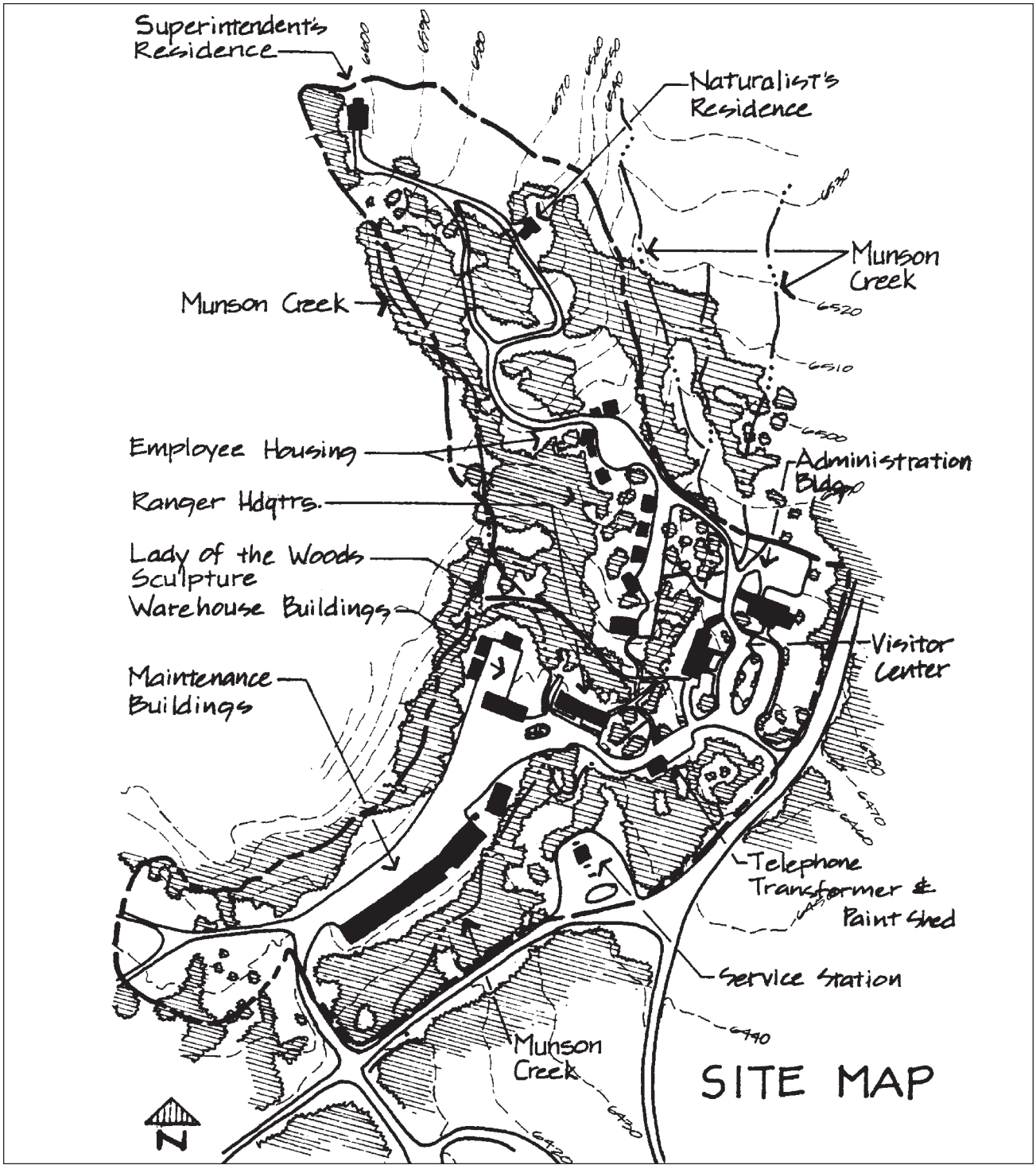


Figure 31. Schematic drawings illustrating the existing conditions at the NPS Administration Headquarters in Munson Valley. Crater Lake National Park. (NPS, 1991)

Narrative Text

The existing conditions narrative describes the overall character of a landscape and gives detailed descriptions of landscape characteristics, such as circulation systems, vegetation, structures, and land use. Contemporary site functions, visitor services, interpretation, park operations, and maintenance are described to the degree they contribute to or influence treatment of a landscape. The narrative is usually written by a historical landscape architect in compliance with format guidelines

Figure 32. A computer-generated survey was prepared to document the existing conditions at the home of Frederick Law Olmsted. Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site. (Prepared by the Boston University of Public Archeology. NPS, 1993)

outlined in the most recent edition of *The Chicago Manual of Style*. The text may be illustrated with maps, photographs, and other graphic materials that supplement information in the narrative.

Photographs

Photographic documentation of a landscape, a critical part of site recording, is integral to field work and documentation. Contemporary photographs provide a concise visual record of a cultural landscape at a specific moment in time and are useful for depicting site features and character that may be difficult to describe in the narrative. Within a CLR, photographs are used to supplement the text and provide detail whenever possible. Standards for photographic materials used in a CLR vary depending on the level of investigation, management objectives, type of significance, and proposed treatments. For many CLRs, standard 35mm black and white film is adequate for field documentation and recording existing conditions. Medium and large format photographs are recommended for record photographs of the site and for publication purposes. All photographic records should be labeled and referenced as part of the project. (See *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Landscape Lines,* "Landscape Lines 5: Graphic Documentation," and *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Appendices,* "Appendix C: National Register Bulletins (no. 23).")

Condition Assessments

Condition assessments may be conducted as part of the documentation process in a CLR. They describe the physical condition of landscape features measured against an applicable standard or guideline. Sources for establishing condition standards are found in the *Cultural Resource Management Guideline*, the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), maintenance requirements, laws and regulations, and NPS publications that give guidance about specific features, intended use, operational needs, historical significance, and health and safety issues. Condition is usually expressed as a rating of good, fair, or poor. Condition assessments require field inspection and often

Defining the Condition of a Cultural Landscape

Good: indicates the cultural landscape shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The cultural landscape's historical and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the cultural landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within three to five years to prevent further harm to its historical and/or natural values. The cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the significant characteristics and features of the cultural landscape, if left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, will cause the landscape to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the cultural landscape shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural areas.

Unknown: indicates that not enough information is available to make an evaluation.

(Excerpted from the *Resources Management Plan Guideline*, 1994.)

employ the use of a standard recording form. (See Figure 33.) Prior to visiting a site, information related to specific features, such as location, material, historic condition, quantity, and unit of measure, are compiled and organized. Feature condition, along with any notes or additional information, are documented at the site. The NPS Inventory Condition and Assessment Program provides a model for conducting condition assessments used for CLRs. (See the insert titled, "Defining the Condition of a Cultural Landscape" on the preceding page and the Bibliography later in this guide.)

Analysis and Evaluation

In a CLR, the analysis and evaluation is a critical step for sorting and integrating natural and cultural resource data so it can be used to develop appropriate treatment strategies. Analysis and evaluation generally involves two major activities: defining significance and assessing historic integrity. Both activities use the National Register criteria.

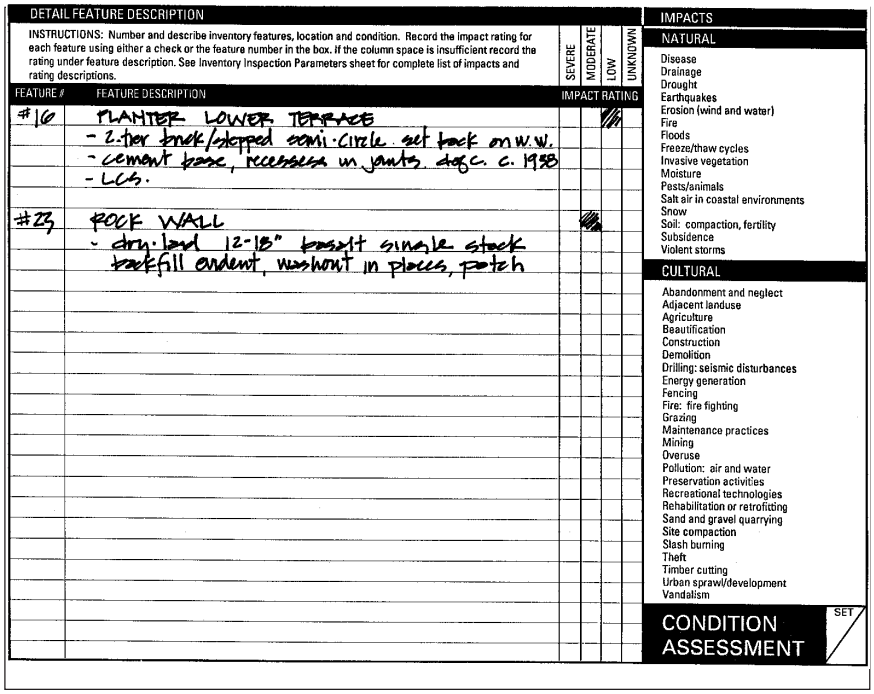


Figure 33. A matrix can be useful to document the condition of landscape characteristics and features of a cultural landscape. (NPS, 1983)

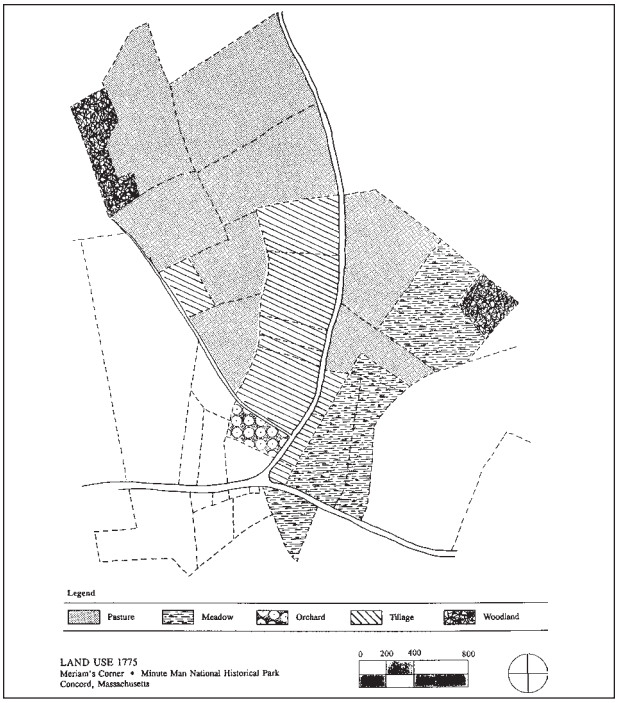
The analysis and evaluation compares findings from the site history and existing conditions to identify which landscape characteristics and associated features have historical significance. Each landscape characteristic is analyzed in an objective manner based on what was present historically and what currently remains in the landscape. The historic integrity and significance of each landscape characteristic and associated feature are then evaluated in the context of the landscape as a whole.

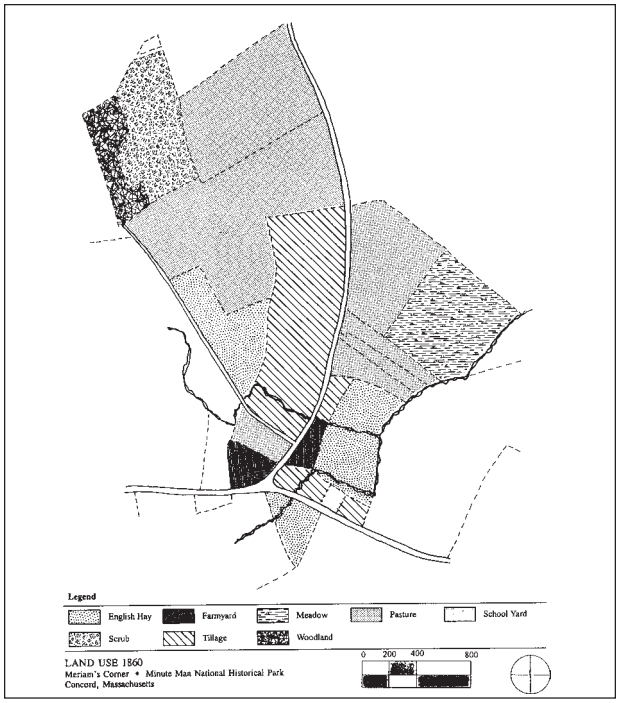
The analysis and evaluation is prepared by a historical landscape architect working with other disciplines, as appropriate. For example, a botanist may be involved to provide insight regarding changes in vegetation and ecological processes, or a historical architect may analyze and evaluate the buildings and structures in the landscape. Information is presented in a variety of formats, such as period plans, schematic drawings, matrices, and narratives. A statement of significance for the landscape is prepared, along with summary statements that consolidate the information in a format useful for developing treatment recommendations. The information from the analysis and evaluation can be used to prepare or amend a National Register nomination.

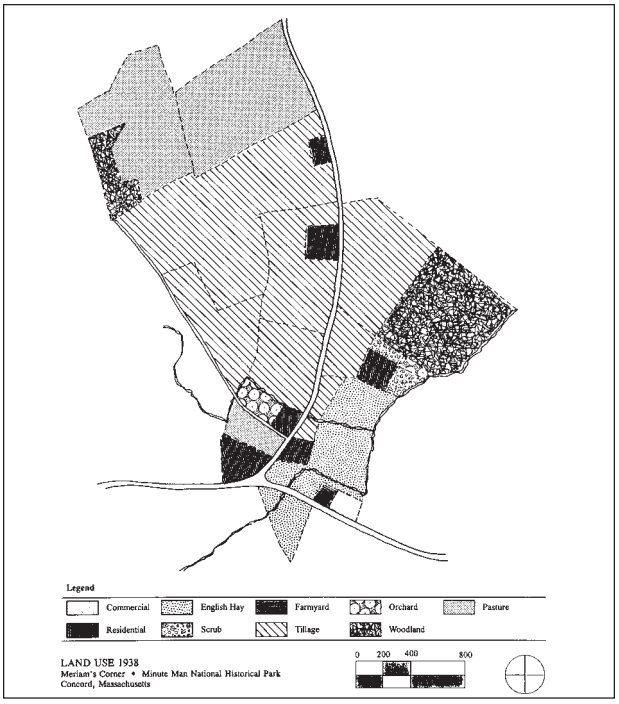
Information for the analysis and evaluation is compiled and organized for each historic period, allowing comparison of patterns and features through time. (See Figure 34.) This process establishes a framework against which all changes in the landscape are measured. Additionally, the physical condition of significant characteristics and features is also considered during analysis and evaluation. Although physical condition (good, fair, poor, or unknown) does not equal integrity (for example, poor condition does not mean low integrity), condition assessments do influence treatment decisions.

Defining Significance

A cultural landscape must possess significance in at least one of the four aspects of cultural heritage defined by the National Register criteria. Because of their complex evolution, many landscapes have significance







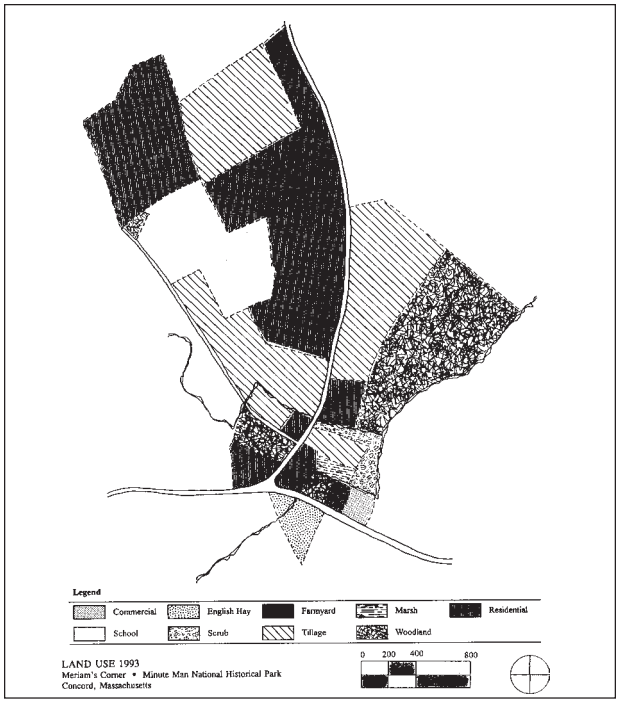


Figure 34. Diagrams chronicle land use activities and patterns of the vernacular landscape, allowing comparison of patterns through time. Minute Man National Historical Park. (NPS, 1993)

under several criteria. Defining the significance of a landscape involves relating findings from the site history and existing conditions to the historic context associated with the landscape. Additionally, the significance of individual landscape characteristics and associated features is defined in the context of the landscape as a whole. Understanding the significance of a landscape is necessary to guide treatment and management decisions. (See the insert titled, "National Register Criteria" on this page, and *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Landscape Lines,* "Landscape Lines 3: Landscape Characteristics.")

Statement of Significance

Every CLR has a written statement of significance that explains the relationship between the cultural landscape and specific historic contexts, National Register criteria, and period(s) of significance. If a statement of significance already exists in the CLI or National Register nomination form, it can be excerpted for use in the CLR. However, when a statement does not exist, or exists but is inadequate, it needs to be developed based on research findings in the CLR.

Assessing Historic Integrity

The historic integrity of a cultural landscape relates to the ability of the landscape to convey its significance. The National Register defines seven aspects of integrity that address the cohesiveness, setting, and character of a landscape, as well as the material, composition, and workmanship of associated features. Historic integrity is assessed to determine if the landscape characteristics and associated features, and the spatial qualities that shaped the landscape during the historic period, are present in much the same way as they were historically. (See the insert titled, "Seven Aspects of Historic Integrity" on the following page.)

Because important aspects of the landscape change over time, assessing integrity can be complex. No landscape appears exactly as it did 50 or 100 years ago. Vegetation grows, land uses change, and structures

National Register Criteria

As defined by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the National Register criteria, to be eligible for the National Register a cultural landscape must possess the quality of significance in American history, architecture (interpreted in the broadest sense to include landscape architecture and planning), archeology, engineering and culture. To be eligible, a cultural landscape must be shown to be significant for one or more of the following Criteria for Evaluation:

A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, or

B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, or

C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(Excerpted from the *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.)*

Seven Aspects of Historic Integrity

Location
the place where the cultural landscape was constructed or the landscape where the historic event occurred.

Design
the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a cultural landscape

Setting
the physical environment of the cultural landscape

Materials
the physical elements that were combined or deposited during the particular period(s) of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form the cultural landscape.

Workmanship
the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Feeling
a cultural landscape's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

Association
the direct link between the important historic event or person and a cultural landscape.

(Excerpted from *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*)

deteriorate. Historic integrity is determined by the extent to which the general character of the historic period is evident, and the degree to which incompatible elements obscuring that character can be reversed. For example, as vegetation matures, the change in tree canopy, scale, and massing may affect the overall character of the landscape. It is important not only to consider changes to the individual feature, but how such changes affect the landscape as a whole. (See Figure 35.)

With some landscapes, change itself is a significant factor and is considered in assessing integrity. Depending on the type of significance, the presence of some characteristics is more critical to integrity than others. In a large rural landscape, for example, spatial organization and patterns of land use are more important than individual features, such as buildings and fences.

Decisions about integrity require professional judgement to assess whether a landscape retains the characteristics, physical attributes, and historical associations that it had during the period of significance. The historic integrity of a landscape can be documented through a narrative or graphics. The amount and type of documentation is based on the complexity of the resource, the type of significance, and the scale of the landscape. (See Figures 36 and 37, the insert titled, "Analysis and Evaluation of Landscape Characteristics—Two Examples," later in this section, and *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Appendices,* "Appendix C: National Register Bulletins (nos. 15, 18, 30, 38, 40, 41, and 42)," and "Appendix G: Biotic Cultural Resources.")

Redefining Boundaries

The boundaries of a cultural landscape are initially defined in the project agreement according to National Register guidelines. Boundaries generally conform to the boundaries defined in the CLI. A boundary may conform to existing natural features, political jurisdictions, cultural elements, or if appropriate, historic boundaries. Based on the findings of the analysis

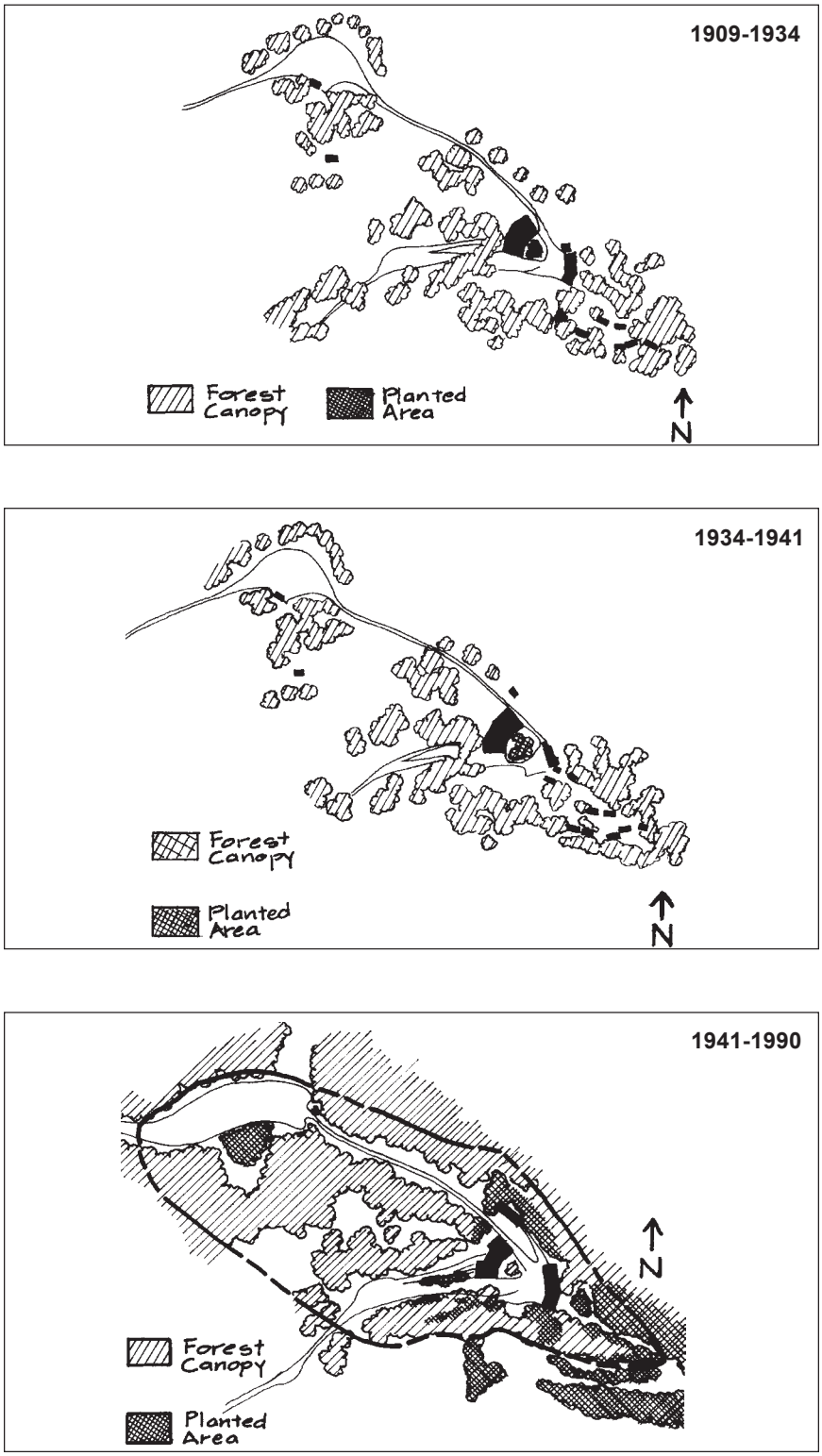


Figure 35. Analysis of vegetation changes between 1909 and 1990 in this designed landscape was used to assess integrity. Oregon Caves National Monument. (NPS, 1992)

Figure 36. The historic view of the rose garden at the Vanderbilt Mansion in early summer with some roses and edge shrubs in bloom. Roses also in upper beds and partial vine cover on the Pavilion. Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site. (NPS, c. late 1920s)

Figure 37. More recent view of the rose garden illustrates a loss of integrity with the addition of invasive plants in the garden, and the loss the of garden circulation and beds. Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site. (NPS, 1964)

and evaluation, boundaries should be reassessed to ensure that all significant resources and land areas are included. (See the insert titled, "Guidelines for Selecting Boundaries" later in this section.)

Summary Statement

Information compiled as part of the analysis and evaluation is summarized in a format useful for developing treatment recommendations. The format can be a written summary of significant resources, a graphic (such as a matrix or a schematic drawing), or it can be defined in the development of cultural landscape character areas and management zones based on specific landscape values.

Cultural Landscape Character Areas

Cultural landscape character areas are defined by the physical qualities of a landscape (such as landforms, structural clusters, and masses of vegetation) and the type and concentration of cultural resources. Character areas are based on the existing condition of the characteristics and features that define and illustrate the significance of the landscape. (See Figure 38.)

Management Zones

Management zones define areas of a cultural landscape that have been assigned specific treatment objectives. (See Figure 39.) They are defined by the type and degree of historical integrity within a landscape. Management zones are identified in collaboration with park management when there is a need (based on management objectives and the analysis and evaluation) to develop a range of treatment strategies for individual features or areas within a single property (such as when a landscape contains features with different levels of significance as they relate to distinct historic contexts). In some parks, management zones have been defined prior to a CLR through the park planning process. A CLR may be used to redefine these zones based on the significance of the cultural landscape.

Figure 38. Landscape character areas were identified here on the basis of historic land use patterns. Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. (NPS, 1992)

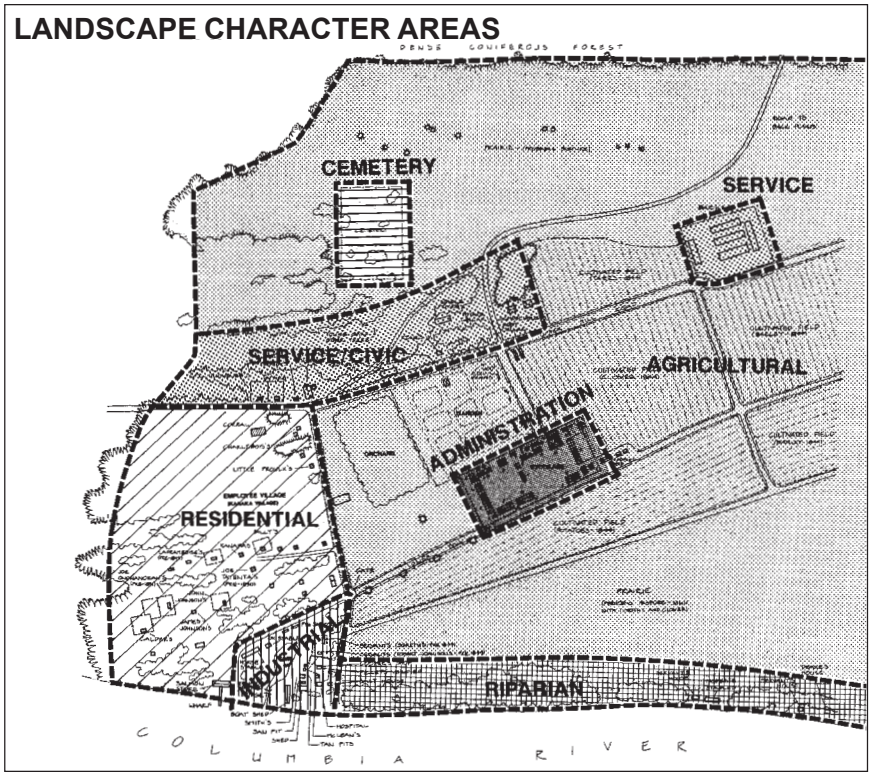
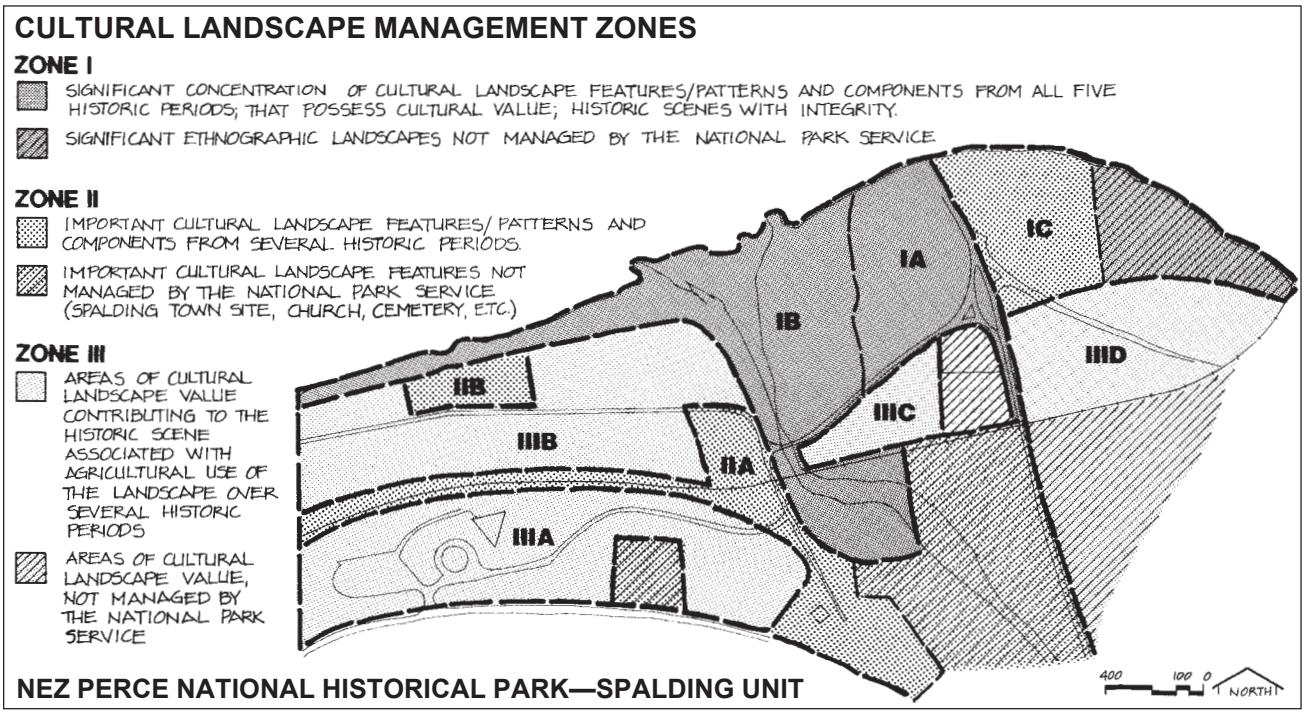


Figure 39. Cultural landscape management zones were defined based on the type and degree of historical integrity and management responsibilities. Spalding Unit, Nez Perce National Historical Park. (NPS, 1990)


CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT ZONES
ZONE I
SIGNIFICANT CONCENTRATION OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPE FEATURES/PATTERNS AND COMPONENTS FROM ALL FIVE HISTORIC PERIODS; THAT POSSESS CULTURAL VALUE; HISTORIC SCENES WITH INTEGRITY.
SIGNIFICANT ETHNOGRAPHIC LANDSCAPES NOT MANAGED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.
ZONE II
IMPORTANT CULTURAL LANDSCAPE FEATURES/ PATTERNS AND COMPONENTS FROM SEVERAL HISTORIC PERIODS.
IMPORTANT CULTURAL LANDSCAPE FEATURES NOT MANAGED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (SPALDING TOWN SITE, CHURCH, CEMETERY, ETC.)
ZONE III
AREAS OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPE VALUE CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC SCENE ASSOCIATED WITH AGRICULTURAL USE OF THE LANDSCAPE OVER SEVERAL HISTORIC PERIODS
AREAS OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPE VALUE, NOT MANAGED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
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GUIDELINES FOR SELECTING BOUNDARIES

- Carefully select boundaries to encompass, but not exceed, the full extent of the significant resources and land area making up the cultural landscape.
- The area to be registered should be large enough to include all historic features of the cultural landscape, but should not include "buffer zones" or acreage not directly contributing to the significance of the property.
- Leave out peripheral areas of the cultural landscape that no longer retain integrity, due to subdivision, development, or other changes.
- Use the following features to mark the boundaries:

  1. Legally recorded boundary lines.
  2. Natural topographic features, such as ridges, valleys, rivers, and forests.
  3. Constructed features, such as stone walls; hedgerows; the curblines of highways, streets, and roads; areas of new construction.
  4. Topographic features, contour lines, and section lines marked on USGS maps (for large properties).

- Be mindful of the following:

  Historic legal boundaries of a single property, a group of properties, or an entire political jurisdiction when the cultural landscape possesses continuity of landscape characteristics throughout, even when the ownership or division of land may have changed.

  Boundary demarcations that are relatively permanent, such as stone fences, irrigation or drainage ditches, and mature hedges, when such barriers are based on historic land use or ownership and encompass the concentration of related historic landscape characteristics and features.

  Rights-of-way, such as roads, paths, and highways, when they separate areas of land that are historically significant from those that are either unrelated, insignificant, or not historic.

  Natural Features, such as rivers, lakeshores, ridges, plateaus, and contour elevations when such features limited the historic development of the land and continue to contain historic landscape characteristics and features.

  Changes in nature of development or spatial organization, such as the departure of a community having vast tracts of communally-owned farm land from the typical Midwestern grid of 160-acre farms, when differences are related to significance.

  Edges of new development, such as modern housing, limited access highways, or industrial parks.

  Current legal boundaries, when they coincide with the area containing historic landscape characteristics today. Acreage may be the same or smaller than that within the historic boundaries.

  Lines drawn along or between fixed points, such stone walls, shore lines, or the intersection of two roads, when they contain the area retaining historic landscape features.

  Long-standing vegetation, that is visible at all seasons, such as rows of hardwoods, when it marks the edge of the area containing historic landscape characteristics and features.

(Excerpted from *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. See also *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Appendices,* "Appendix C: National Register Bulletins (nos. 15, 18, 30, 38, 40, 41, and 42.)")

Analysis and Evaluation of Landscape Characteristics—Two Examples

The historic integrity of a cultural landscape is documented through an analysis and evaluation of landscape characteristics. This documentation can include both narrative and graphics. Following are two examples of analysis and evaluation documentation.

Example 1: Circulation

The analysis and evaluation for the cultural landscape at Martin Van Buren National Historic Site is presented in a narrative organized in three parts: historic, existing, and analysis. The following is an excerpt from the *Cultural Landscape Report for the Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, Volume 1: Site History, Existing Conditions and Analysis*, regarding the landscape characteristic, circulation.

Entry Drive

HISTORIC: A semicircular entrance drive approached the main house, extending from Post Road from two locations and meeting at the front of the house. As it approached the house, the drive divided and circled the house. It was one lane and constructed with compacted soil.

EXISTING: A semicircular entrance drive approaches the main house, extending from Post Road from two locations and meeting at the front of the house. As it approaches the house, the drive divides and circles the house. It is one lane and constructed with compacted soil. The south portion has crushed stone over the top of the soil.

ANALYSIS: Existing, contributing.

The only alteration made to the drive since the period of significance is the addition of crushed stone along the south side. The crushed stone is minimal and does not greatly affect the historic character. The current condition of the entry drive is very similar to its historic and, therefore, it is not a priority for treatment.

Roads to Farm Cottage, Carriage Barn, and Fields

HISTORIC: A series of roads connected the different areas of the farm to the main house. Roads extended from the main house to the carriage bar, farm cottage, stone house, barns, and agriculture fields.

EXISTING: The main house is not connected to any other areas of the farm. The majority of the historic roads have been plowed under within the agriculture fields. Some of the roads within the fields remain, but no connection exists to the main house. Visual traces of some portions of these roads exist in the ground configuration with the house lot.

ANALYSIS: Not existing.

Most of the features that were connected by these roads no longer exist, but the most important aspect of these roads is they connected the main house to the remainder of the farm. Without them, that connection is lost, making them a priority for treatment.

Example 2: Land Use

The analysis and evaluation for the Cant Ranch Historic District in John Day Fossil Beds National Monument is presented in a narrative format illustrated with sketches and photographs. The following is an excerpt from the *Cultural Landscape Report: Cant Ranch Historic District, John Day Fossil Beds National Monument*, regarding the landscape characteristic, land use.

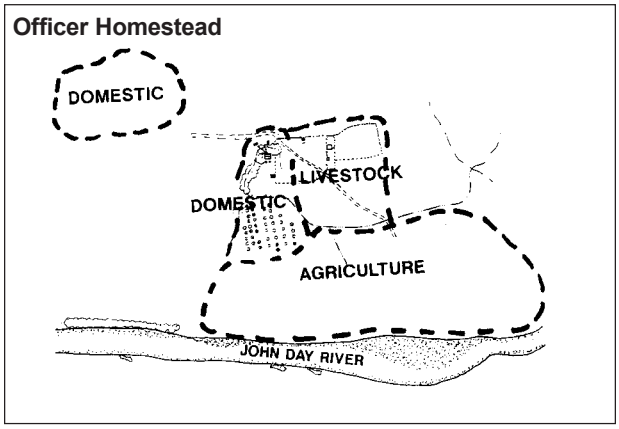
Land use patterns at the Cant Ranch historically correspond to activities associated with the three phases of development in ranch operations: subsistence agriculture, sheep ranching, and cattle ranching.

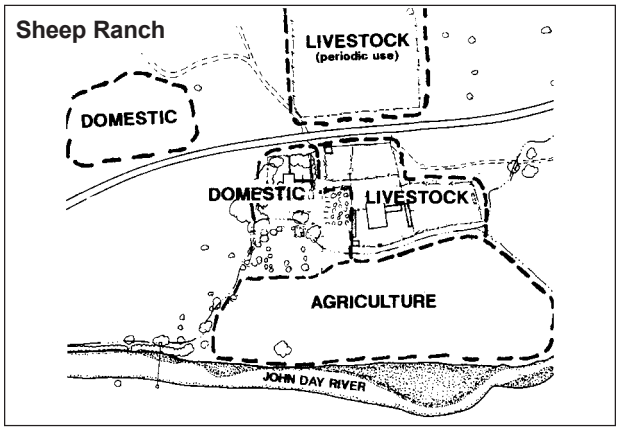
Each of these uses was physically tied to, and was built upon, the previous development and structure at the site. In addition to the three general land uses, the ranch was also the home site for both the Officer and Cant families, occupying the south side of the complex. Early in the development of the site, a garden and orchard were established to provide some level of self-sufficiency prior to the establishment of a road to the ranch. Early buildings also reflected basic needs providing shelter and accommodating functions of the working ranch.

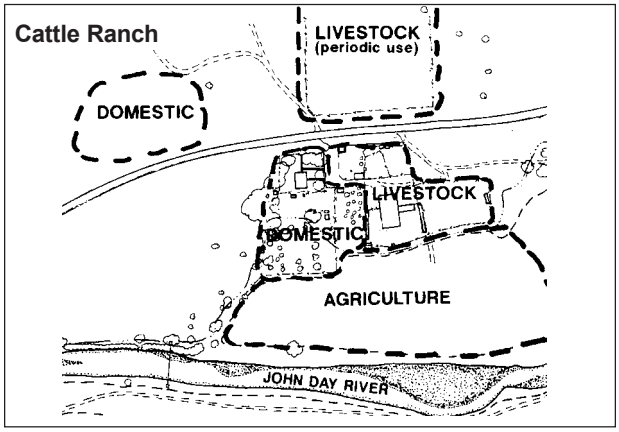
As the ranch grew during the Cant eras, these land use patterns were maintained and in some cases, expanded within the physical framework established during the Officer era. For example, agricultural lands along the John Day River were expanded to the east side doubling the amount of land under cultivation.

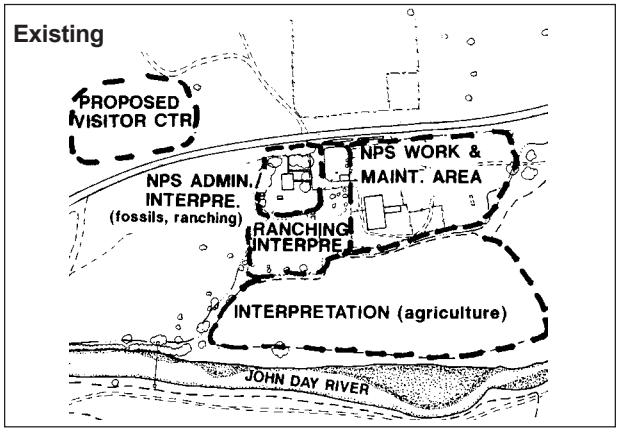
The structural complex of the ranch also expanded significantly with the addition of several new buildings and corrals. Most significant in terms of land use is that this expansion occurred within the framework of existing land use patterns and functions, and these patterns are evident in the landscape today.

Existing land uses include administration and interpretation in the house and south end of the complex, and most maintenance activities (workshop, work area, storage) occurring on the north side of the ranch complex.







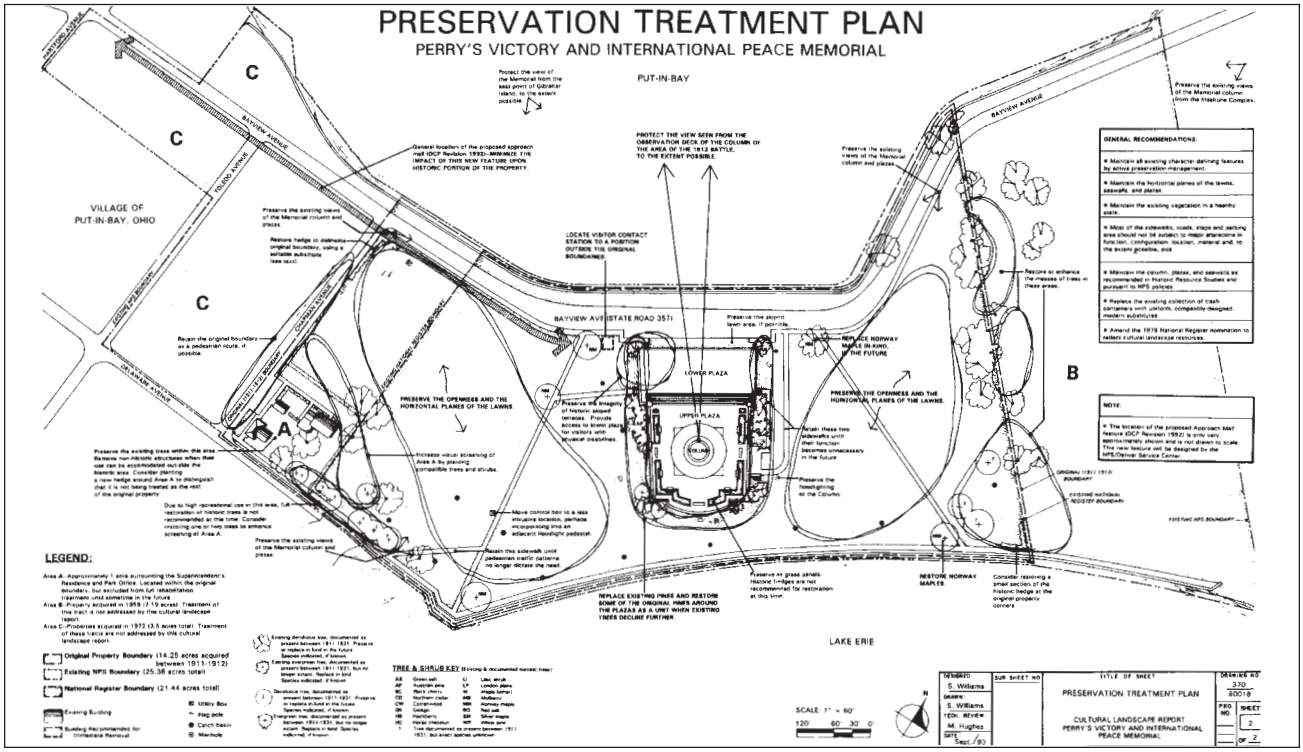


CLR Part 2: Treatment

Part 2 is the treatment section of a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR). It articulates a preservation strategy for long-term management of a cultural landscape based on its significance, existing conditions, and use. (See Figure 40.) Part 2 considers management goals, such as public access, preservation of natural resources, contemporary use, and interpretation. Part 2 may address an entire landscape, a portion of a landscape, or a specific feature. The foundation for the preservation strategy is the historical research, existing conditions, and analysis and evaluation documentation contained in Part 1 of a CLR.

Part 2 must be prepared in collaboration with park management and staff to ensure that management goals are addressed and that the proposed treatment can be implemented and maintained over time. (See the section titled, "Maintenance and Sustainability" later in this guide.) The

Figure 40. A treatment plan specifies actions necessary for preservation of a landscape. Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial. (NPS, 1994)



content of Part 2 is prepared by a historical landscape architect working with other disciplines as needed. For example, a horticulturist may recommend disease-resistant cultivars to replace a particular historic plant; a historical architect may recommend stabilizing a structure in poor condition; or a natural resource specialist may prescribe methods to protect a threatened habitat.

Policies, Guidelines, and Standards

Treatment of a cultural resource must be guided by the policies, guidelines, and standards contained within *NPS Management Policies*, the *Cultural Resource Management Guideline*, and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. These documents identify four types of treatment: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction.

Specific policies, guidelines, and standards exist for each of the four types of treatments. Collectively, the four treatments form the philosophical basis for responsible preservation practice and enable long-term preservation of a landscape's historic features, qualities, and materials. (See the insert titled, "Treatment Definitions" on this page.) The four treatments allow for both traditional and contemporary treatment techniques while supporting continued use.

Generally, the amount of physical intervention in a landscape increases from preservation to reconstruction. Preservation attempts to maintain a landscape in its existing state. Rehabilitation recommends some change to accommodate contemporary use. Restoration often involves removing later additions and reconstructing missing features to depict a landscape at a particular time. Reconstruction replicates a nonsurviving landscape through new construction. As physical intervention increases, the policies, guidelines, and standards require more documentation and justification for treatment actions.

Treatment Definitions

Preservation: the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a historic property. Includes initial stabilization work, where necessary, as well as ongoing preservation maintenance and repair of historic materials and features.

Rehabilitation: the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

Restoration: the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by removing features from other periods in its history and reconstructing missing features from the restoration period.

Reconstruction: the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a nonsurviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

(Excerpted from *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, 1995.)

Specific policy, guidelines, and standards exist for each of the four treatments. Collectively they serve as the philosophical basis for responsible preservation practice that allows both traditional and contemporary techniques for treating a cultural landscape while supporting continued use. The goal is long-term preservation of a landscape's historic features, qualities, and materials. (See the insert titled, "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties" later in this section, and *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Appendices,* "Appendix H: Treatment Policy, Guidelines, and Standards.")

Defining a Management Philosophy

When a CLR addresses an entire cultural landscape, it is appropriate to define a management philosophy for the landscape as a whole. This management philosophy guides long-term management and maintenance and provides a reference for future treatment decisions. The management philosophy consists of a narrative that clearly states the goals and objectives for managing the landscape as a cultural resource, including the intent of the primary treatment, specific considerations for long-term management, and general maintenance requirements. (See the section titled, "Defining a Primary Treatment" later in this section, and the insert titled, "Cant Ranch Historic District Management Philosophy" on the following page.)

Determining Treatment

The General Management Plan (GMP) is the primary planning document for determining the general treatment of all cultural resources in a park based on cultural and natural resource inventories. However, many GMPs do not specifically address the treatment of cultural landscapes. As a result, specific treatment of the cultural landscape may be decided in the Site Development Plan (SDP). When treatment of a landscape has not been prescribed through the planning process, a CLR may augment or be combined with an SDP to determine a preferred treatment and physical design.

CANT RANCH HISTORIC DISTRICT MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY

The Cant Ranch Historic District is a valuable cultural resource within John Day Fossil Beds National Monument. Significant cultural landscape resources and values provide a range of options for management that are generally compatible with the proposed use of the site for NPS administration and visitor services as specified in the proposed Site Development Plan (SDP). Based on the cultural landscape evaluation, the character of the ranch ties most directly to the sheep ranch period from 1910 to 1946. Although the NPS has modified the landscape over the years to accommodate park operations and programmatic needs, key cultural landscape patterns, relationships, and individual features remain. Not all areas on the ranch exhibit the same type or degree of significance, so different management strategies are appropriate for specific areas within the district.

From an interpretive point of view, no attempt is made to "freeze" the cultural landscape of the Cant Ranch to a single date or period. What makes the ranch interesting and significant is the high degree of integrity to all three periods. Each historic period enforced the land use patterns and overall landscape organization of the previous era, providing a cultural landscape with a relatively high level of integrity. Design treatments and cultural landscape management focus on the integration and interpretation of features remaining from all significant historic periods as a way to enhance visitor understanding of the complexity and continuity of the site over nearly a century of use.

In addition, the landscape of Cant Ranch historically extended for miles beyond the physical boundaries of the existing 200-acre district, and the concept of designing for, or managing the landscape as a "working ranch" is not appropriate.

Finally, many historic ranching practices had an adverse impact on natural landscape features and systems. For example, allowing livestock unrestricted grazing along the John Day River eroded the river bank and compacted soils. No effort will be made to reestablish these practices just because they are historic. Rather, the philosophy for treating the cultural landscape will be to retain existing historic features and patterns. However, when considering reestablishment of nonextant features, such as fences, or rehabilitation of biotic cultural resources, such as the agricultural fields, a more integrated and sustainable approach to management will be encouraged.

(Excerpted from *Cultural Landscape Report: Cant Ranch Historic District, John Day Fossil Beds National Monument*.)

View of Cant Ranch Historic District, John Day Fossil Beds National Monument. (NPS, 1993)

Treatment decisions are based on many factors, including:

- Legislative and management factors
  - park-enabling legislation
  - policy, guidelines, and standards
  - park management objectives
  - proposed use (as defined in planning documents)
- Resource-based factors
  - historical integrity and significance
  - level of historical documentation
  - existing conditions
  - threats and resource conflicts
- Operational factors
  - health and safety
  - maintenance requirements
  - projected costs

The above factors, especially those pertaining to legislation and management, directly influence the project agreement for a CLR. In addition, they help define a preservation strategy for long-term management of a cultural landscape. (See the section titled, "Use of Cultural Landscape Reports in Park Planning and Design" earlier in this guide.)

Defining a Primary Treatment

Defining a primary treatment for a property is important because it ensures consistency in treatment activities. This is emphasized in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. In selecting a primary treatment, each treatment action is evaluated on the basis of the landscape's value as a cultural resource. One

goal of the primary treatment is to ensure that the historic features contained in the landscape actually existed together. A landscape's "period of significance" (defined through research) provides the best frame of reference for evaluating the congruity of treatment actions, especially those related to removal and reconstruction. A recommendation to remove or reconstruct a particular feature should be evaluated on the basis of whether the feature was present in the landscape at the end of the period of significance.

Because of the complexity of many cultural landscapes, the primary treatment often serves as a general treatment for the entire landscape. The primary treatment is defined by the overall level of intervention and change proposed for the landscape. Take, for example, the Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site. Here, restoration was selected as the primary treatment to reestablish the courtyard design at the time of O'Neill's tenure. The restoration involved reconstructing the circulation system and terrace areas, removing later additions, and replanting vegetation. (See Figures 41 and 42.)

Certain portions of the O'Neill design were rehabilitated to accommodate public access and use of the site. For example, a subsurface grass paver path was installed to accommodate universal accessibility. This required removing some historic vegetation and changing the grade of a secondary historic walkway. In a few cases, plantings were also altered. In the lower patio of the courtyard, the loss of a significant historic tree increased the sunlight in the area, requiring substitute, sun-tolerant plant material to be placed in an area that historically had been in full shade. (See the insert titled, "Evaluating Treatment Actions" on the previous page, and *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Appendices,* "Appendix D: Preservation Briefs (no. 36)," and *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Landscape Lines,* "Landscape Lines 13: Accessibility.")

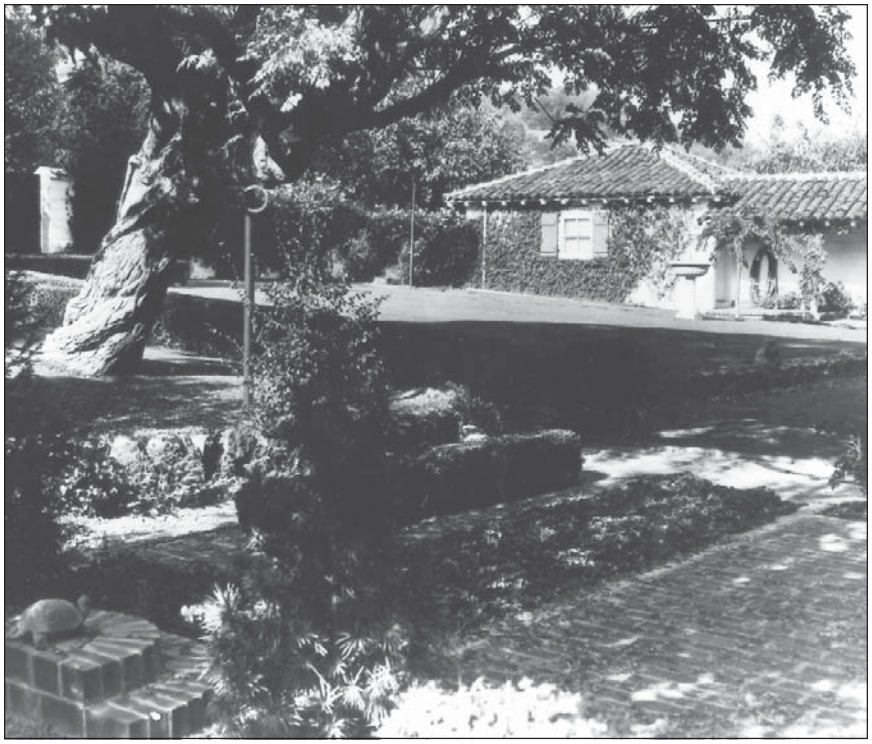


Figure 41. Lower terrace of courtyard at the Tao House, Eugene O'Neill's primary residence from 1937-1944. Historically, the lower terrace was heavily shaded by a large Walnut tree and included shade-tolerant plants. Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site. (NPS, c. 1940)

Figure 42. Lower terrace during project work. Restoration was selected as the primary treatment for the courtyard. However, certain courtyard features were rehabilitated based on changes in use and growing conditions. Some historic paths were altered to increase accessibility, and original plant material was substituted with sun-tolerant plants based on the loss of the adjacent tree (the tree will be replanted and original plants will be installed once the necessary growing conditions have been established). Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site. (NPS, c. 1988)

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

Standards for Preservation

1. A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces, and relationships. Where a treatment and use have not been identified, a property will be protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken.

2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.

4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.

5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.

6. The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color, and texture.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

Standards for Rehabilitation

1. A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces, and relationships.

2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.

4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.

5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.

6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color, texture, and where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

10. New additions or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

Standards for Restoration

1. A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that reflects the property's restoration period.

2. Materials and features from the restoration period will be retained and preserved. The removal of materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize the period will not be undertaken.

3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve materials and features from the restoration period will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.

4. Materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize other historical periods will be documented prior to their alteration or removal.

5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize the restoration period will be preserved.

6. Deteriorated features from the restoration period will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in design, color, texture, and where possible, materials.

7. Replacement of missing features from the restoration period will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence. A false sense of history will not be created by adding conjectural features, features from other properties, or by combining features that never existed together historically.

8. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

9. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

10. Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.

Standards for Reconstruction

1. Reconstruction will be used to depict vanished or nonsurviving portions of a property when documentary and physical evidence is available to permit accurate reconstruction with minimal conjecture, and such reconstruction is essential to the public understanding of the property.

2. Reconstruction of a landscape, building, structure, or object in its historic location will be preceded by a thorough archeological investigation to identify and evaluate those features and artifacts which are essential to an accurate reconstruction. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

3. Reconstruction will include measures to preserve any remaining historic materials, features, and spatial relationships.

4. Reconstruction will be based on the accurate duplication of historic features and elements substantiated by documentary or physical evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different features from other historic properties. A reconstructed property will recreate the appearance on a nonsurviving historic property in materials, design, color, and texture.

5. A reconstruction will be clearly identified as a contemporary re-creation.

6. Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.

(Excerpted from *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, 1995.)

EVALUATING TREATMENT ACTIONS

Based on the management philosophy and primary treatment defined for a cultural landscape, detailed treatment actions are outlined in the CLR. Each proposed action is evaluated, using the applicable policy, guidelines, and standards, to ensure consistency in the treatment of the landscape as a whole. The following basic process underlies all treatment actions and is followed to guide decisions about physical work in a cultural landscape.

Identify, Retain and Preserve
Basic to the treatment of all cultural landscapes is the need to identify, retain, and preserve the characteristics, features, and qualities that contribute to the significance and integrity of the landscape and, as such, are important in defining its historic character (such as topography, vegetation, circulation, spatial organization).

Protect and Maintain
After identifying the characteristics, features, and qualities that are important and must be retained in the process of treatment work, measures are taken to protect and maintain them in good condition (preservation maintenance). For example, proper pruning, fertilization, pest control, and tree cabling to maintain structural stability are measures used to protect and maintain the health and vigor of vegetation.

Repair
If the physical condition of the identified characteristics, features, and qualities is poor, then repair is recommended. For example, limited replacement in-kind of deteriorated portions of a structure in the landscape and rejuvenative pruning of overgrown plant material constitutes repair of a landscape.

Replace
If the condition of a feature precludes repair, then replace the feature. The replacement is in-kind; that is, with the same form, detail, character, material, etc., as the original. If replacement in-kind is not possible, for technical, economic, or environmental reasons, then a compatible substitute material is considered. Examples of in-kind replacement include replacing a brick walkway where the bricks are spalling and broken beyond repair, and propagating over mature historic plant material for eventual replacement. An example of substitution includes replanting of an American Elm with a cultivar that is resistant to Dutch Elm disease.

Design for Missing Features
When an entire feature is missing, and it is determined desirable to reestablish the feature as part of the landscape's historical appearance, then a design for the missing historic feature is undertaken. If adequate historical, pictorial, and physical evidence exists to accurately reproduce the feature, then designing, constructing, and/or installing a new feature based on the information is appropriate. Examples include reestablishing an allee of trees along an entry drive or a series of steps leading to an overlook, based on adequate physical evidence. If there is inadequate information, the replacement reflects a new design that is compatible with the character of the landscape, yet contemporary so that a false historical appearance is not created.

Determining what is compatible yet contemporary is one of the most challenging aspects within the construct of treatment. The key to designing a compatible feature is identifying the historic character of the feature and determining a contemporary design which references the historic character in scale, detail, composition, and materials. For example, a treatment recommendation is to reestablish a fence around a farmstead but there is insufficient evidence regarding the exact historic design. Based on the knowledge that picket fencing was historically used, the design principles that guide the replacement might include the siting, use of certain materials, and incorporation of the vertical, uniform character of a picket fence in the design. In order to distinguish the fencing from an accurate reproduction, a contemporary design (such as a square) for the top of each picket might be chosen.

Compatible Alterations and Additions
Alterations and additions to a landscape are often needed to assure continued use. Such additions and alterations, however, do not radically change, obscure, or destroy significant historic spatial organization, materials, and features. Alterations, additions, or related new construction are differentiated from the historic fabric yet compatible with the character of the landscape to protect its historic integrity. Examples of compatible additions and alterations include locating a new parking area for visitors outside the historic core of a landscape, installing a ramp for accessibility in a manner that is visually compatible and does not destroy historic materials, and substituting unhealthy historic plant material with disease resistant modern varieties.

(Derived from *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.* 1995.)

Level of Detail

The level of detail in the treatment section of a CLR depends on the management objectives for the cultural landscape as described in the project agreement. When a CLR is prepared to augment park planning documents (such as, a Site Development Plan), the treatment section may define the parameters for development and preservation in the form of written guidelines or a schematic design, or both. When a CLR is prepared to implement the proposed actions outlined in park planning documents, the treatment section may include a detailed treatment plan for implementation. (See Figures 43 and 44.)

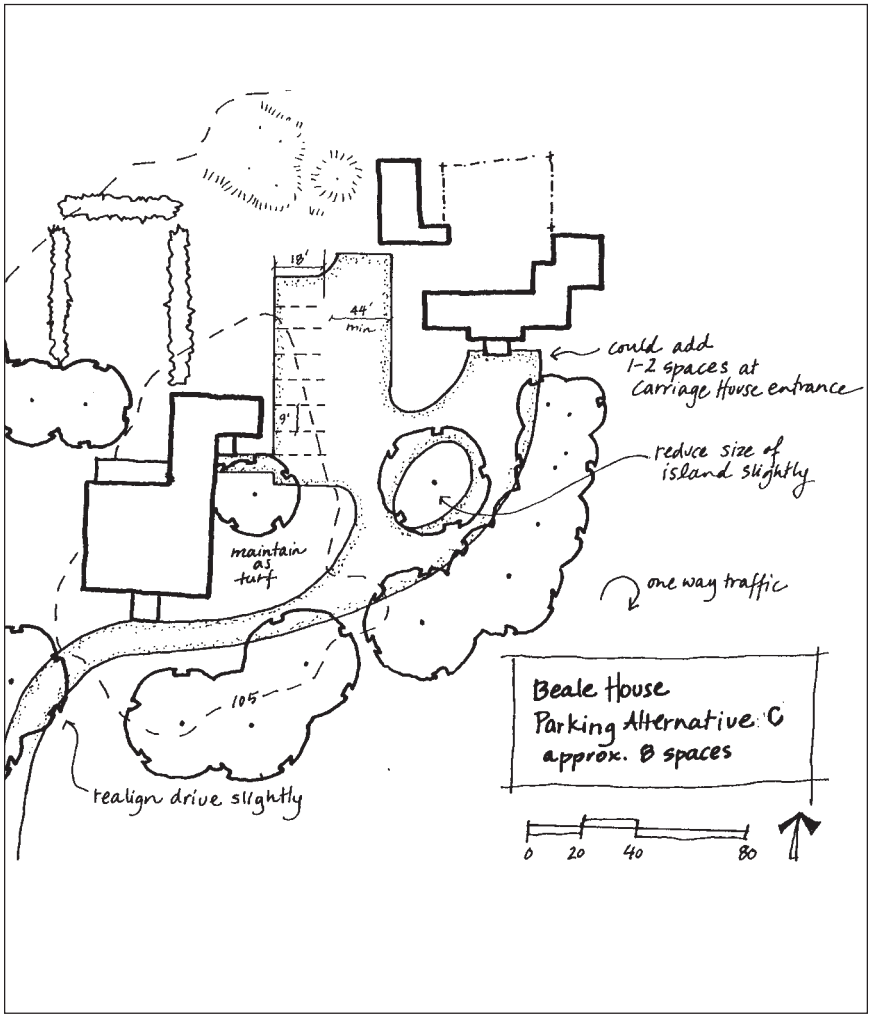


Figure 43. This parking alternative plan provides a schematic level of detail for parking treatment. Beale House, Adams National Historic Site. (NPS, n.d.)

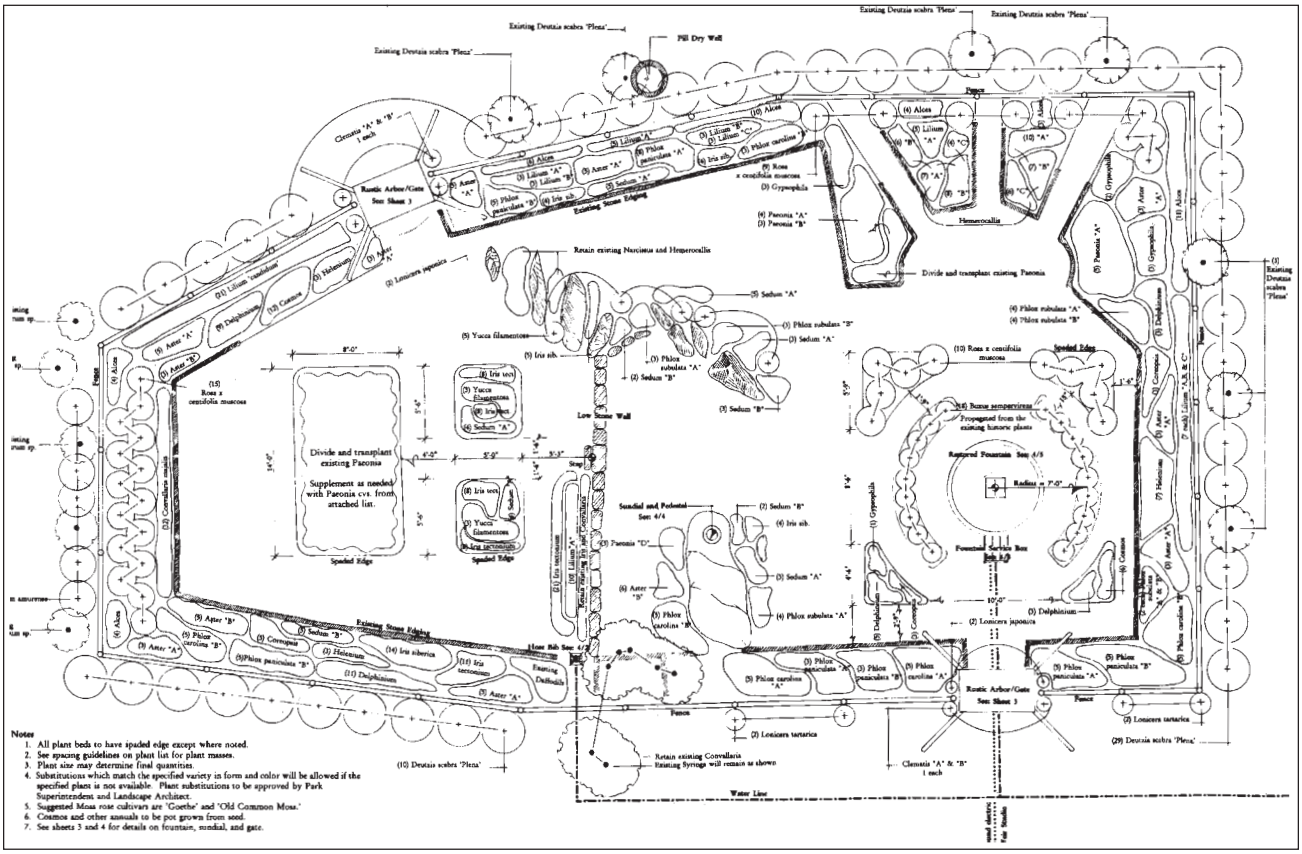

Existing Deutzia scabra 'Plena'
Fill Dry Well
Fence
Rustic Arbor/Gate
See Sheet 3
Retain existing Narcissus and Hemerocallis
Divide and transplant existing Paeonia
Low Stone Wall
Divide and transplant existing Paeonia
Supplement as needed with Paeonia cvs. from attached list.
Spaded Edge
Existing Stone Edging
Sundial and Pedestal
See 4/4
Raised Fountain See 4/3
Radius = 3'-0"
Rustic Arbor/Gate
See Sheet 3
Retain existing Convallaria
Existing Syringa will remain as shown
Water Line
Notes
1. All plant beds to have spaded edge except where noted.
2. See spacing guidelines on plant list for plant masses.
3. Plant size may determine final quantities.
4. Substitutions which match the specified variety in form and color will be allowed if the specified plant is not available. Plant substitutions to be approved by Park Superintendent and Landscape Architect.
5. Suggested Moss rose cultivars are 'Goethe' and 'Old Common Moss.'
6. Cosmos and other annuals to be pot grown from seed.
7. See sheets 3 and 4 for details on fountain, sundial, and gate.

Figure 44. This planting plan for garden restoration illustrates a detailed treatment plan based on historic photographs and archeology. Weir Farm National Historic Site. (NPS, 1994)

The type of landscape resource is also a factor in the level of detail provided. For example, a plan to restore a formal garden at Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site may involve development of a detailed treatment plan, detail drawings, phasing plan, and cost estimates, whereas a plan to preserve the agricultural character of Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve may only include written guidelines to guide continued use. (See the insert titled, "Narrative Design Guidelines—An Example" later in this section.)

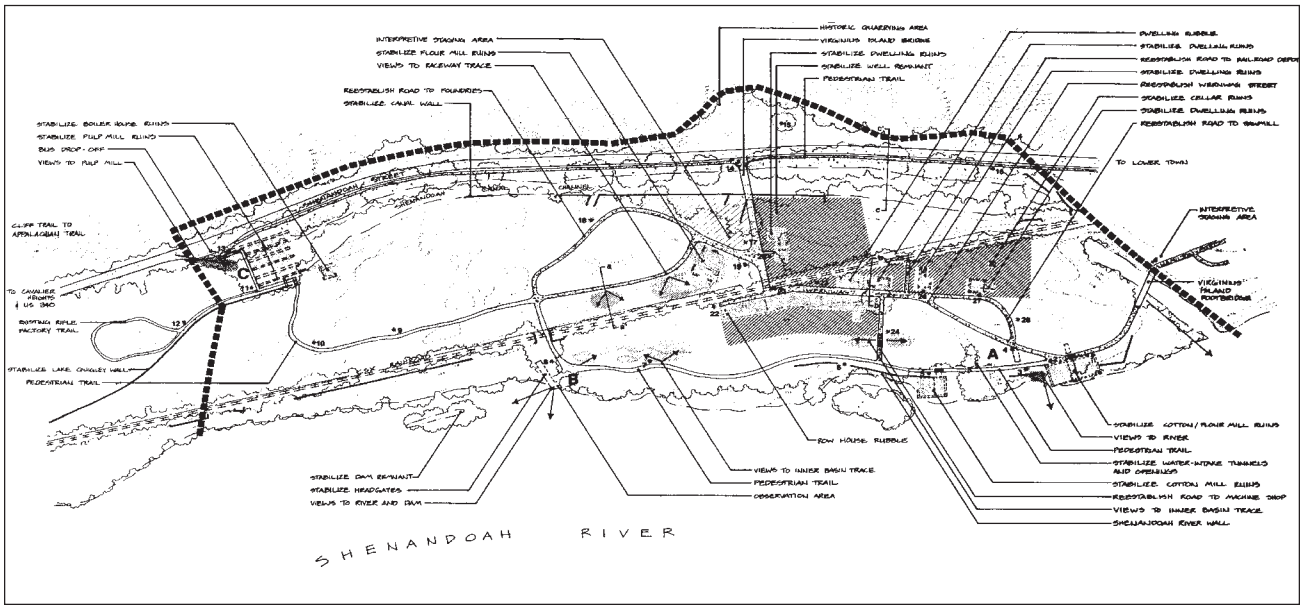
FORMAT

Recommendations for treatment are presented in a CLR in several forms. Generally, treatment recommendations are presented in either a treatment plan, narrative guidelines, or both. In some cases, treatment alternatives are presented in a CLR.

Treatment Plan

A treatment plan is a schematic or detailed design drawing that graphically depicts all proposed changes to a cultural landscape in a manner that allows the entire site to be viewed. (See Figures 43 through 46.) The plan addresses treatment of the landscape characteristics and associated features throughout the site. Additionally, the plan may identify various phases for implementing the proposed work. Detailed treatment plans are extremely useful for illustrating the proposed modifications or alterations to the cultural landscape, and the relationship of one treatment action to another within the entire property. A treatment plan should be annotated and supplemented with a narrative description of the proposed actions.

Figure 45. Treatment plan for Virginius Island. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. (NPS, 1992)



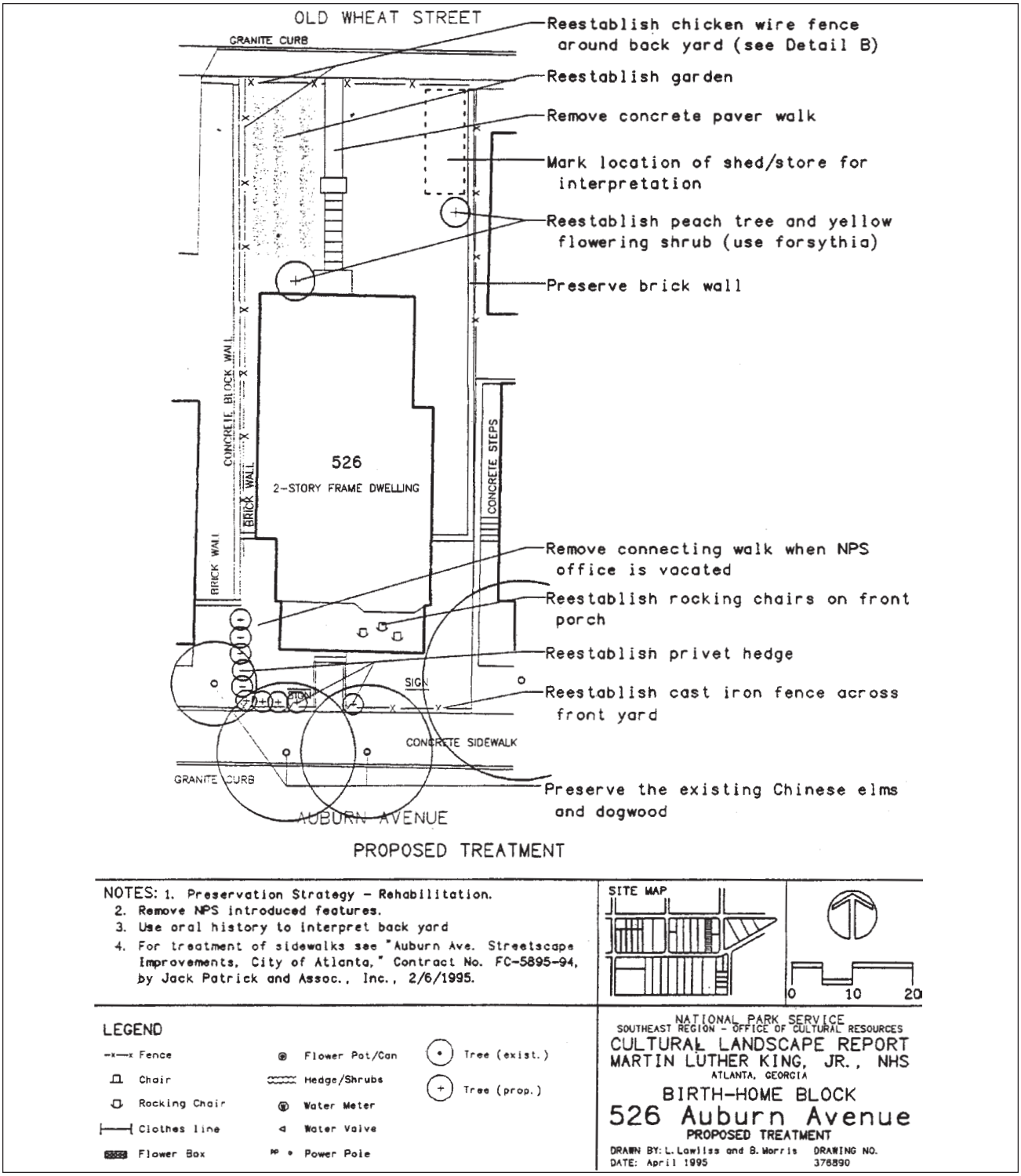


Figure 46. Treatment plan for the birth home of Martin Luther King, Jr. Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site. (NPS, 1995)

Treatment drawings developed as part of a CLR comply with current drafting standards in *Drawing Format and Drafting Practices Guideline*, Denver Service Center computer graphic standards (CAD/GIS), and the graphic documentation guidelines outlined in *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Landscape Lines*. Drawings are developed to a scale and level of detail that permits pertinent information to be communicated in a useful manner. All supplementary text and source material is recorded on the drawing. All drawings are given a NPS drawing number and sent to Denver Service Center Technical Information Center to be microfilmed. (See *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Landscape Lines,* "Landscape Lines 5: Graphic Documentation," and *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Appendices,* "Appendix D: Preservation Briefs (no. 36).")

Narrative Guidelines

Narrative guidelines provide written recommendations for treatment of a cultural landscape. These guidelines supplement a treatment plan or constitute the treatment section of a CLR. Written guidelines are often used to provide a context for planning decisions made in a Development Concept Plan. In this situation, the treatment portion of a CLR sets the design context (based on the significance and integrity of the landscape) and physical parameters for modification of the landscape based on a contemporary program or operational use of the site.

Written guidelines may be the most appropriate format for prescribing treatment and management of specific types of landscape resources, primarily landscapes that are significant because of the pattern of use that has evolved from traditional activities, such as agriculture. Written guidelines state the optimum preservation treatment and also recommend compatible new design when change is imminent. (See the insert titled, "Narrative Design Guidelines—An Example" on the following page.)

Narrative Design Guidelines — An Example

Planting Concepts

Planting beds between Rim Village Road and the caldera have integrity and should be retained whenever possible in the redevelopment of the area.

Plant materials within each planting bed should be evaluated to determine the physical condition of individual plants, and then stabilized, rejuvenated, or replaced in-kind, as appropriate.

Historic planting beds that will be retained in the new design and have lost plant materials (due to visitor impacts and snow loads) should be restored following historic design principles, including the selection and use of native plant materials.

A detailed site plan should be prepared for the plaza south of the lodge that addresses rehabilitation of the planting beds and all associated features.

In the rehabilitation of Crater Lake Lodge, individual plant materials around the foundation should be salvaged and reused, or replaced in-kind. Special attention should be given to the preservation of the large trees on the southwest and northwest corners of the structure.

The establishment of new planting areas at Rim Village should follow historic design principles including the use of native plant materials, massing, and a clear gradation of canopy, under story, and ground cover.

Revegetation of disturbed areas should target restoration of the materials and visual character of the surrounding landscape. Plants used along roads and walkways should be grouped to reflect natural associations and habitats marking the transition between forest and meadow.

(Excerpted from *The Rustic Landscape of Rim Village, 1927-1941, Crater Lake National Park, Oregon.*)

Figure 47. Vegetation at Rim Village, Crater Lake National Park. (NPS, 1988)

Treatment Alternatives

In some cases, the objective of the treatment section in a CLR is to provide a range of treatment alternatives based on management, planning, and preservation requirements. Individual alternatives generally reflect distinct types of treatment, leading to the selection of a primary treatment. Alternatives may also reflect a series of phases in the implementation of a primary treatment. (See Figures 48 and 49.)

Cost Estimates

Cost estimates for treatment may be a component of a CLR and generally will be based on Class C or B estimates. When available, costs should consider the following: technical reports/surveys, hazardous materials reports/surveys, soils or geotechnical reports/surveys, project site photos or video, and other reports or surveys as needed.

Class A estimates are based on "working drawings," or final construction drawings and specifications. They include contractor costs for overhead, profit, and general conditions.

Class B estimates are based on "preliminary plans," which include the following:

- site design, including existing and proposed utilities, grading, drainage, and plantings
- site design, including plans, elevations, and typical details
- outline specifications, including cut sheets of proposed equipment, fixtures or specialty items that might significantly affect the estimate
- initial quantity takeoffs for utilities, site work, and building systems (civil, landscape architectural, and architectural)

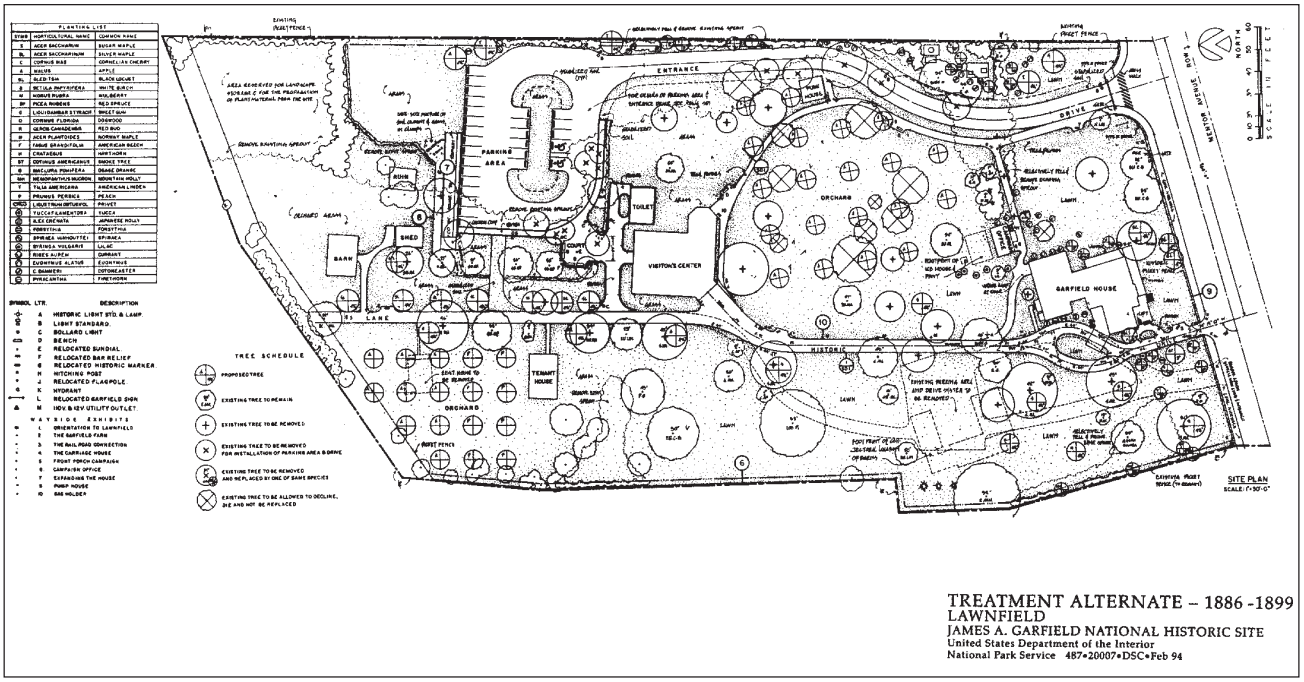

TREATMENT ALTERNATE – 1886 -1899
LAWNFIELD
JAMES A. GARFIELD NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service 487•20007•DSC•Feb 94

Figure 48. The CLR for Lawnfield includes treatment alternatives. James A. Garfield National Historic Site. (NPS, 1994)

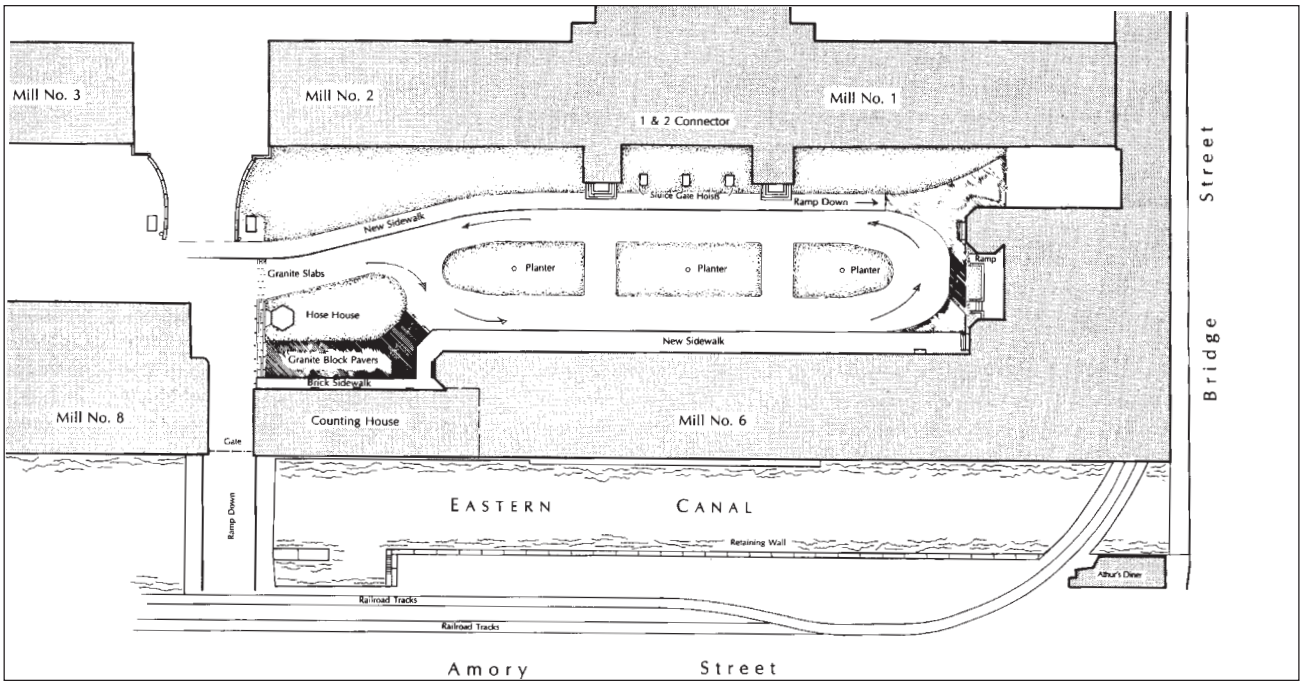


Figure 49. Rehabilitation was one treatment alternative considered for the Boott Cotton Mill No. 6. Lowell National Historical Park. (NPS, 1994)

Class C estimates are based on "similar facilities," which include the following:

- anticipated acreage and landscape type
- anticipated site development, including existing and proposed utilities
- special environmental controls or systems
- anticipated structural systems
- known or anticipated unusual site conditions

(For more information, refer to *R.S. Means Building Construction Cost Data* and Denver Service Center's *Class C Estimated Guide, New Construction*. Other specific cost references are available through R.S. Means.)

Treatment Considerations

The greatest challenge in prescribing treatment for a cultural landscape is applying the philosophical basis underlying policy, guidelines, and standards to the dynamic qualities inherent in the landscape—a resource where change, function, and use are as significant as design and material. Following are a variety of considerations to address in defining a management philosophy, primary treatment, and specific actions to take in relation to a strategy for long-term management of a cultural landscape.

Defining Type and Degree of Change

Because of the dynamic quality of a landscape, treatment addresses the type and degree of change that occurs while maintaining significant landscape characteristics and associated features. The appropriate level of change in a cultural landscape is closely related to its significance. In a landscape significant for its association with a specific style, individual, trend, or event, change may diminish its integrity and needs to be carefully monitored and controlled. (See Figure 50.)

Figure 50. In a historic designed landscape, change may diminish integrity and needs to be controlled. For example, a comparison of the character of the foundation plantings along the east facade of Vanderbilt Mansion in the 1940s (top) and the 1970s (middle) illustrates how the plantings had become overgrown, covering portions of the windows, and no longer reflected the original design intent. Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site. (NPS, c. 1940s and 1972)

Figure 51. Smith Farm on Ebey's Prairie (bottom). As an agricultural landscape, land use is one of the primary characteristics that contributes to the significance of a historical reserve and, therefore, treatment needs to allow for change related to continued use. Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve. (NPS, 1990)

In contrast, in a landscape significant for the pattern of use that has evolved, physical change may be essential to the continuation of the use. In this case the focus is on perpetuating the use while maintaining the general character and feeling of the historic period, rather than on preserving a specific appearance. (See Figure 51.)

Integrity

A primary consideration in determining treatment is the physical integrity of the landscape; that is, the ability of a property to convey its significance. The level of integrity influences treatment decisions regarding what features to preserve, where to accommodate change for contemporary use, and where to reestablish missing features. Integrity evaluations are based on a holistic assessment of the qualities that constitute the historic significance of a property.

Cultural landscapes are not separate systems or characteristics, but integrated, living, dynamic constructs. Focusing on the integrity of limited or singular components may obscure the real meaning or value in the landscape as a whole. (See Figure 52.) Judging the integrity of biotic material is approached with an understanding that these materials are inherently dynamic and subject to myriad factors that affect their growth and decline. Intentional alterations and substitutions, as well as the loss of historic plant material due to pests, disease, or neglect, are more often the norm than the exception in the history of many landscapes. These changes may not diminish the overall integrity of a landscape. The key question to consider is whether the change is reversible. For example, an open field that has been lost to succession may easily be reinstated in the landscape. (See Figure 53.)

The analysis and evaluation section of a CLR should define the physical qualities of a landscape that are extant from the historic period(s). For a landscape with multiple periods of significance, it is important to understand the relative integrity of all periods. One

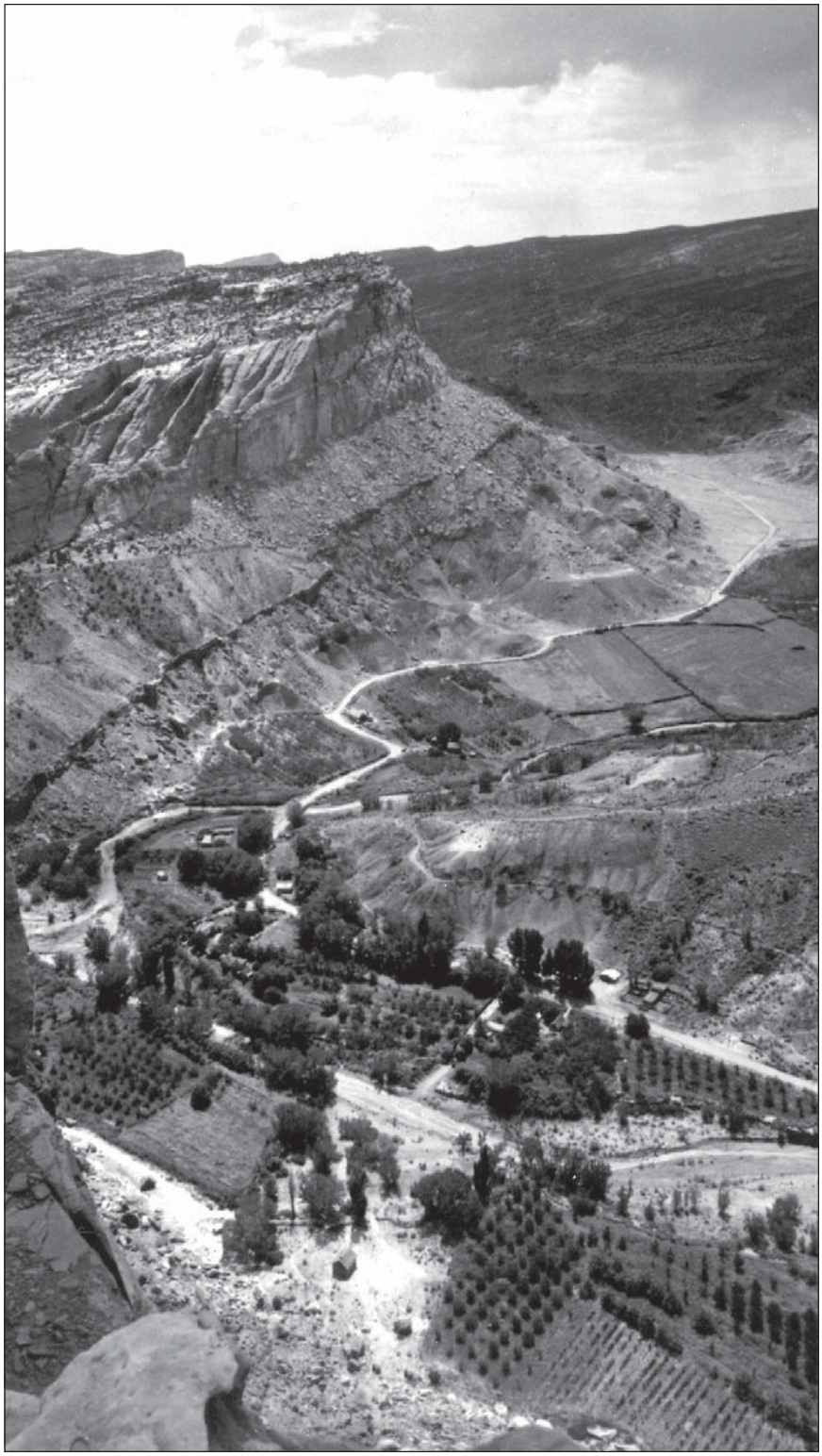


Figure 52. Aerial view of Fruita Historic District. The integrity of a large vernacular landscape may be difficult to assess if individual components are evaluated in isolation from the larger landscape context. An initial evaluation determined that the Fruita Historic District was not eligible for the National Register based on an evaluation of the buildings within the district. A subsequent reevaluation of the district analyzed all the landscape characteristics and found that the district retained integrity of spatial organization, land use, circulation, and response to natural features. Capitol Reef National Park. (NPS, c. 1930)

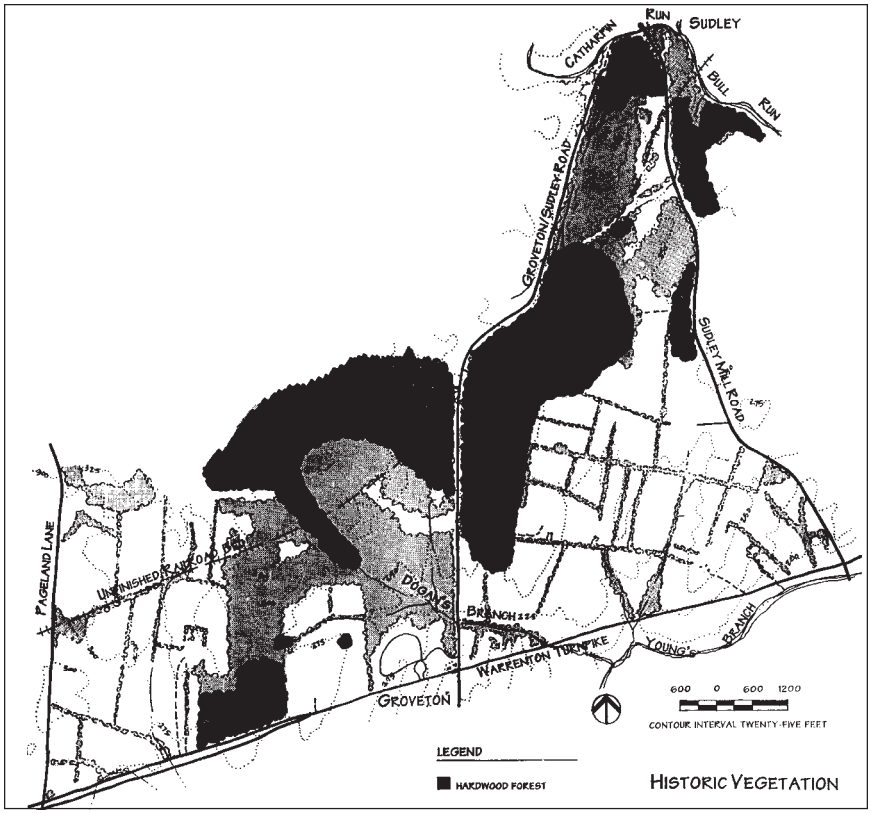
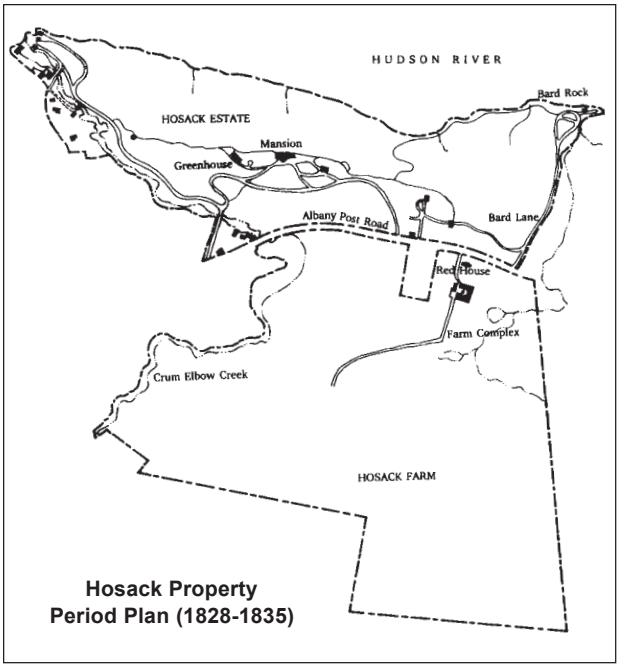


Figure 53. An evaluation of the integrity of Manassas Battlefield included a comparison of historic and existing vegetation patterns to determine which open fields had been lost to succession. A CLR for this section of the battlefield may recommend restoration of these open spaces and the views they allow. (NPS, 1996)

factor that may complicate decision-making is that certain associative meanings or cultural values related to a particular period of time may be thought of as more important than other periods of significance for which integrity can be more readily demonstrated. For example, the significance of the Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site is primarily associated with the Vanderbilt family tenure. Recent research revealed the significance of a period predating the Vanderbilt tenure, as one of only five landscapes authenticated to be designed by Andre Parmentier, a Belgian born landscape gardener and nursery owner who is a very important figure in the picturesque landscape style in the United States. This information was clearly documented in the CLR and should influence future decision making and treatment proposals. (See Figure 54.) (See *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Appendices,* "Appendix C: National Register Bulletins (nos. 18, 30, 38, 40, 41, and 42).")



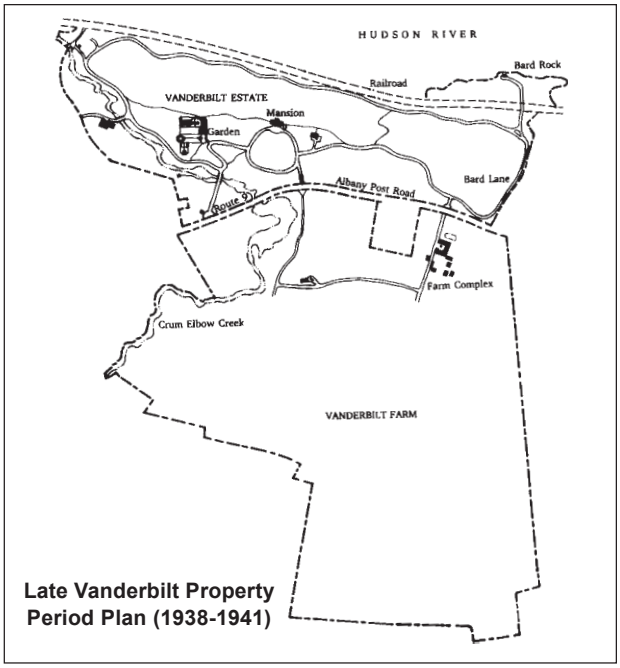
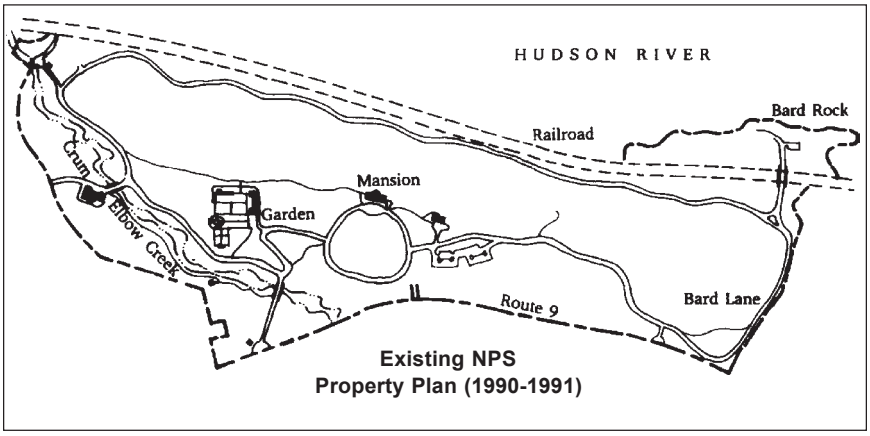


Figure 54. Prior to the CLR for Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site, the significance of the property was primarily associated with the Vanderbilt family. Research revealed the significance of an earlier landscape design by Andre Parmentier. The period plans illustrate the integrity of landscape characteristics and features introduced by Parmentier. Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site. (NPS, 1992)



Biotic Cultural Resources

Plant and animal communities associated with human settlement and use are considered biotic cultural resources. Within a cultural landscape, biotic cultural resources are recognized either as a system (such as a forest or wetland) or as individual features (such as a solitary plant that functions as a specimen, or aggregations of plants, such as an orchard or woodlot) that contribute to a landscape's significance. Biotic

cultural resources are living materials that have a cycle of growth, change, and eventual death. The degree to which change contributes to or compromises the historic character of a cultural landscape, and what natural cycles influence the ecological processes within the landscape, must be understood.

In a cultural landscape, vegetation often requires constant management and intervention to retain the overall structure and appearance of the landscape. (See Figure 55.) Understanding the significance of vegetation

Figure 55. Historic view of Lake Crescent Lodge (top) shows vegetation when the landscape was first cleared and planted (note the small fir tree on the right). The contemporary view (bottom) of the same landscape shows mature vegetation. Treatment of the landscape focused on rehabilitation and selective thinning to reestablish the open character of the site. Olympic National Park. (NPS, c. 1917 and 1985)

in a cultural landscape is essential to prescribing treatment for maintaining and perpetuating it; whether the vegetation is associated with a significant event or individual, is an unusual or rare variety, or functions as part of a design or land use practice, will influence how it is managed and eventually replaced (such as exact genetic replacement, in-kind replacement with available nursery stock, substitution with compatible material). For example, the preservation of a single tree in a historic designed landscape may be critical to the integrity of the overall design. (See Figure 56.) In contrast, an entire woodland may have significance, so that preserving the ecological processes of the system rather than individual trees becomes paramount. (See Figure 57.) Determining a treatment strategy for the biotic cultural resources within a cultural landscape involves consultation with appropriate natural resource professionals.

(See *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Landscape Lines,* "Landscape Lines12: Treatment of Plant Features," *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Appendices,* "Appendix G: Biotic Cultural Resources," and "Appendix I: Preservation Maintenance.")

Balancing Various Resource Values

Cultural landscape treatment involves consideration of both natural and cultural resource values, and decisions about treatment and management often involve balancing various values. All resource values related to a particular landscape should be understood prior to defining specific treatment and management goals. The relative importance and relationship of all values are weighed to identify potential conflicts between preservation goals based on the significance of a cultural landscape and goals pertaining to other cultural or natural resources. (See Figures 58 and 59.)

Where conflicts exist, value judgements are made regarding what is preserved, compromised, or removed. An integrated approach involving the appropriate disciplines is needed to define the cultural and natural

Figure 56. The Olmsted Elm is a significant individual specimen feature that contributes to the cultural landscape of Fairsted, Frederick Law Olmsted's home and studio. (Photograph courtesy of Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, n.d.)

Figure 57. The woodland in Cades Cove Historic District is a significant plant system related to the agricultural use of the district. Great Smoky Mountains National Park. (Photo courtesy of Richard Westmacott, 1993.)

resource values in the landscape and reconcile any conflicts. Examples of conflict resolution include: providing a mechanism for allowing vine cover on a historic structure without causing damage to the structure; maintaining the agricultural use of a landscape while minimizing the negative environmental impact associated with that use; and not introducing exotic plants that can be invasive and affect areas outside a cultural landscape. In certain cases, one resource value will take precedence over another. For example, an endangered species habitat will take precedence over the cultural landscape values. (See *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Appendices,* "Appendix F: Preservation Tech Notes.")

Figure 58. Natural resource management of the meadows at Paradise in Mount Rainier National Park emphasizes preservation of the high alpine ecosystem, which allows the landscape to change over long periods of climate change and landscape dynamics. The cultural landscape values of the meadows relate to the open character of the meadows and the spectacular wildflower displays that historically inspired people to visit Paradise. Historically, trees were cut to maintain this open character. Today park staff is monitoring the rate of succession and infill by trees to evaluate the degree and rate of change in an effort to balance resource values. Mount Rainier National Park. (NPS, 1990)

Figure 59. Farming is a significant, ongoing land use at Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve. Management of the reserve involves minimizing the potential negative impacts associated with agriculture. Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve. (NPS, 1983)

Landscape Use and Ethnographic Value

Many cultural landscapes are significant because their historic land use and practices are based on traditional activities such as mining, fishing, agriculture, or community ceremony or celebration. These landscapes often reflect the beliefs, attitudes, traditions, and values of people both past and present. When land use is a primary reason for significance of a landscape, the objective of treatment is to balance perpetuation of use with retention of the tangible evidence that represents its history. (See Figures 60 through 63.)

Figure 60. The history of dairy and beef ranching within Point Reyes National Seashore began in 1834. Many of the historic ranches remain in operation today. Management must balance the preservation of existing historic features with new additions required to maintain a viable working ranch. Point Reyes National Seashore. (NPS, c. 1915)

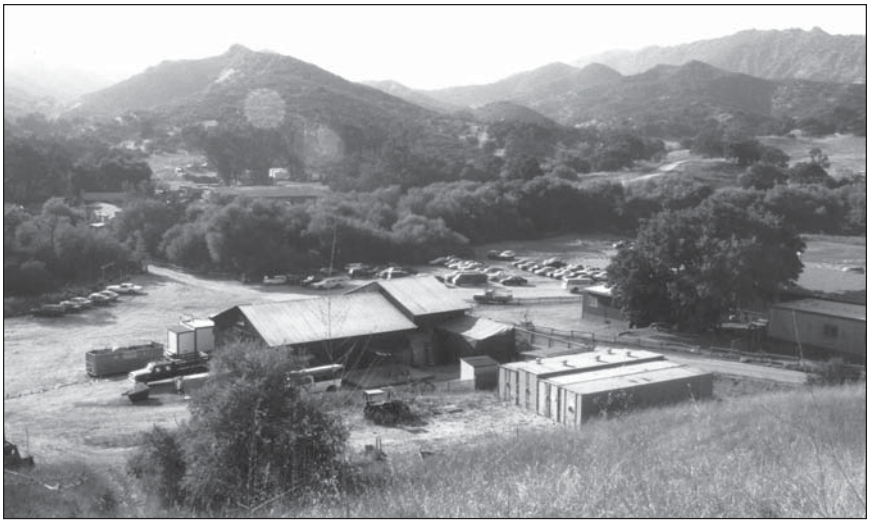


Figure 61. The historic operational center of Paramount Ranch. This site has been modified numerous times to accommodate various needs and still functions as an active movie set. Management must address continual modification of the site for new movie sets. Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. (NPS, 1992)

Physical change is often essential to continuation of the historic land use. In such cases the treatment section of a CLR should provide guidance for perpetuating use while maintaining the general character and feeling of the landscape. It may be less critical to preserve individual features than to preserve the overall structure and character of the landscape. In an agricultural landscape, for example, perpetuation of a particular crop may not be as important as the general character, number, and configuration of field patterns.

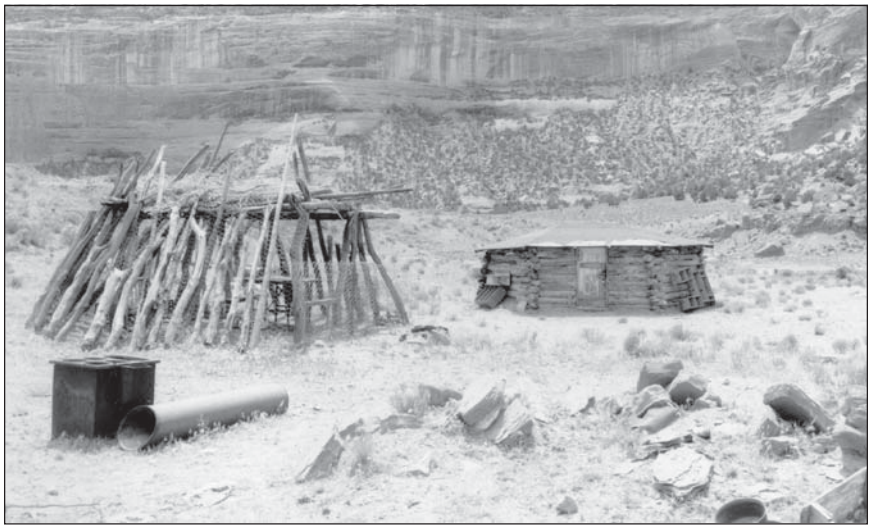


Figure 62. A typical Navajo homesite in Canyon de Chelly consisting of a hogan, ramada (shade structure), and fire pit. Navajo peoples have lived and farmed within the canyons of the park for centuries and continue this activity today. Management focuses on the perpetuation of this use and protection of the archeological resources in the canyon. Canyon de Chelly National Monument. (NPS, 1995)

Figure 63. Mission Conception is one of five missions along the San Antonio River. The Mission is still actively used by the local community and is owned by the Catholic Archdiocese of San Antonio. Treatment and management decisions are made by the park in association with the Archdiocese based on a cooperative agreement. San Antonio Missions National Historical Park. (NPS, 1992)

Use of a cultural landscape takes many forms and includes ethnographic value when the use is associated with contemporary groups. Natural and cultural resources have ethnographic value when "associated peoples perceive them as traditionally meaningful to their identity as a group and the survival of their life ways." Therefore, a cultural landscape or feature within it "may acquire meaning according to the different cultural constructs of a particular group" (*Cultural Resources Management Guideline*, Release No.5, Chapter 10). Treatment decisions affecting landscapes with ethnographic value involve cultural anthropologists to ensure that all cultural values are considered.

Design Intent

Recognition of the design intent associated with a cultural landscape is important in determining treatment of the landscape and the individual features within it. Design intent is defined as the creative objectives of a designer, architect, landscape architect, artist, individual, or group applied to the development of a cultural landscape. The concept of design intent generally is applied to historic designed landscapes; however, it is also applicable to historic vernacular landscapes, historic sites, and ethnographic landscapes. An understanding of design intent provides a context for evaluating change in the landscape (that is, what change was intended and planned for as part of the design and development of the site, and what change has altered the site relationships and intended character of the landscape). Defining design intent involves interpreting the written and graphic record or oral history for the landscape. Treatment decisions should factor in the intentions of the designer or individual during the historical period. Therefore, when applicable, the treatment section of a CLR interprets the design intent of the cultural landscape (defined in site history) and applies it to the proposed treatment and management decisions. (See Figures 64 through 67.)

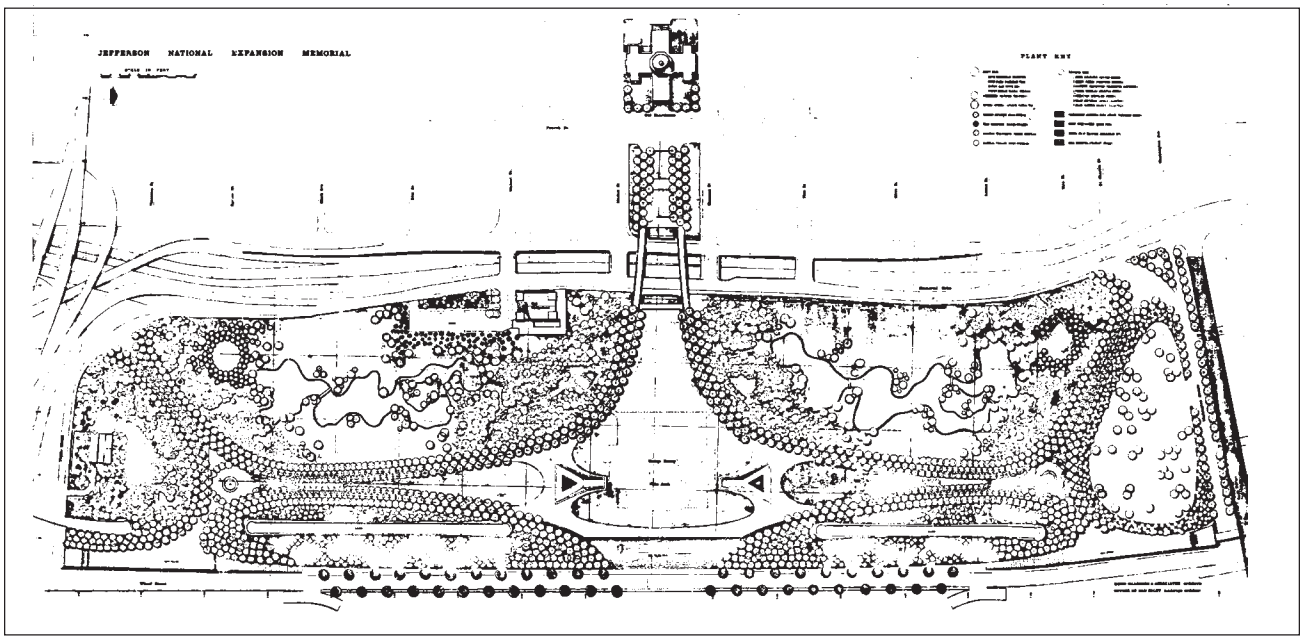


Figure 64. The above plan illustrates the final approved design of architect Eero Saarinen and landscape architect Daniel Urban Kiley for the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. (The original design competition was awarded to Saarinen in 1948 and Kiley was hired in 1957 as landscape architect for the project.) Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. (NPS, 1966)

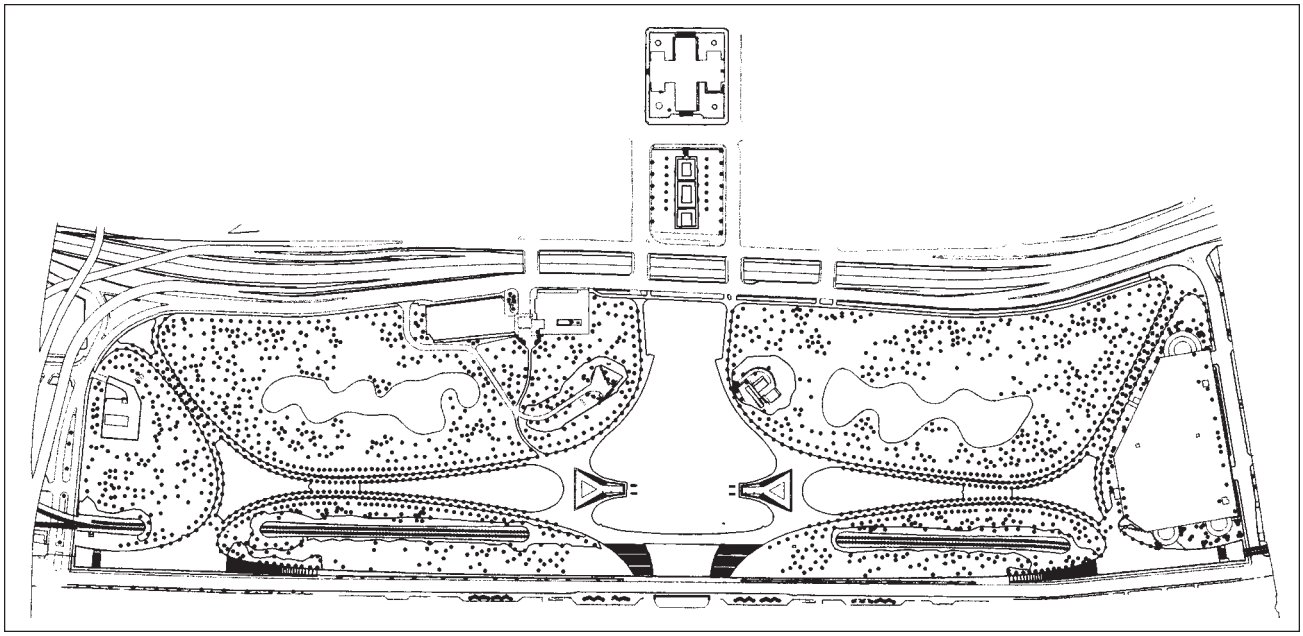


Figure 65. Construction of the park was not completed until 1986 and several changes were made to the original design. However, the existing conditions plan illustrates the close relationship of the park today to the original design intent. Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. (NPS, 1995)

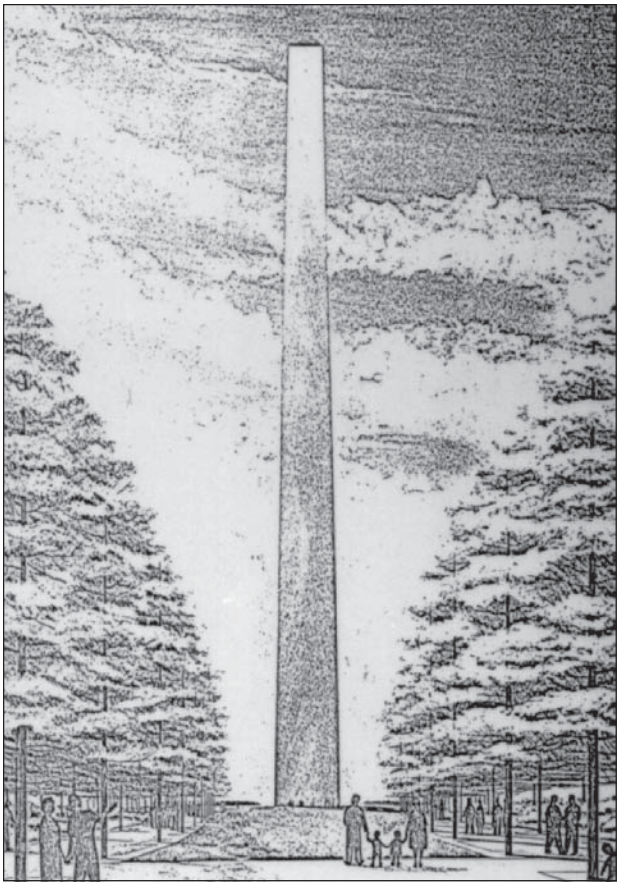


Figure 66. Sketch by landscape architect Daniel Urban Kiley illustrating the view toward the Arch at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. To enframe the Arch, Kiley selected Tulip Poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera) based on its height and habit of growth. Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. (NPS, 1962)

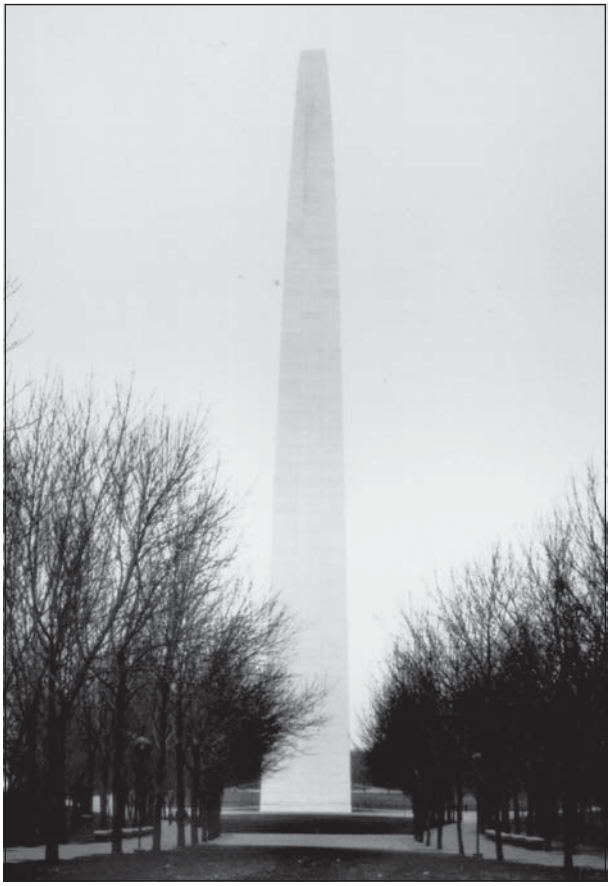


Figure 67. Existing view toward the Arch. The NPS substituted the Tulip Poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera) trees with Rosehill Ash (Fraxinus americana) trees. However, the design intent illustrated by Kiley's sketch is still achieved. Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. (NPS, 1995)

Interpretation and Education

Interpretation and education are essential aspects of landscape management, providing visitors the opportunity to experience and understand a landscape as it existed historically and as it has evolved to the present. The techniques and methods of interpretation include self-guiding brochures, bike and auto routes, and visual simulations. (See Figures 68 and 69.) Selecting a method for interpreting the landscape depends on numerous factors, but mostly on the level of integrity of the landscape and its ability to convey its historic significance. Landscapes with little integrity require

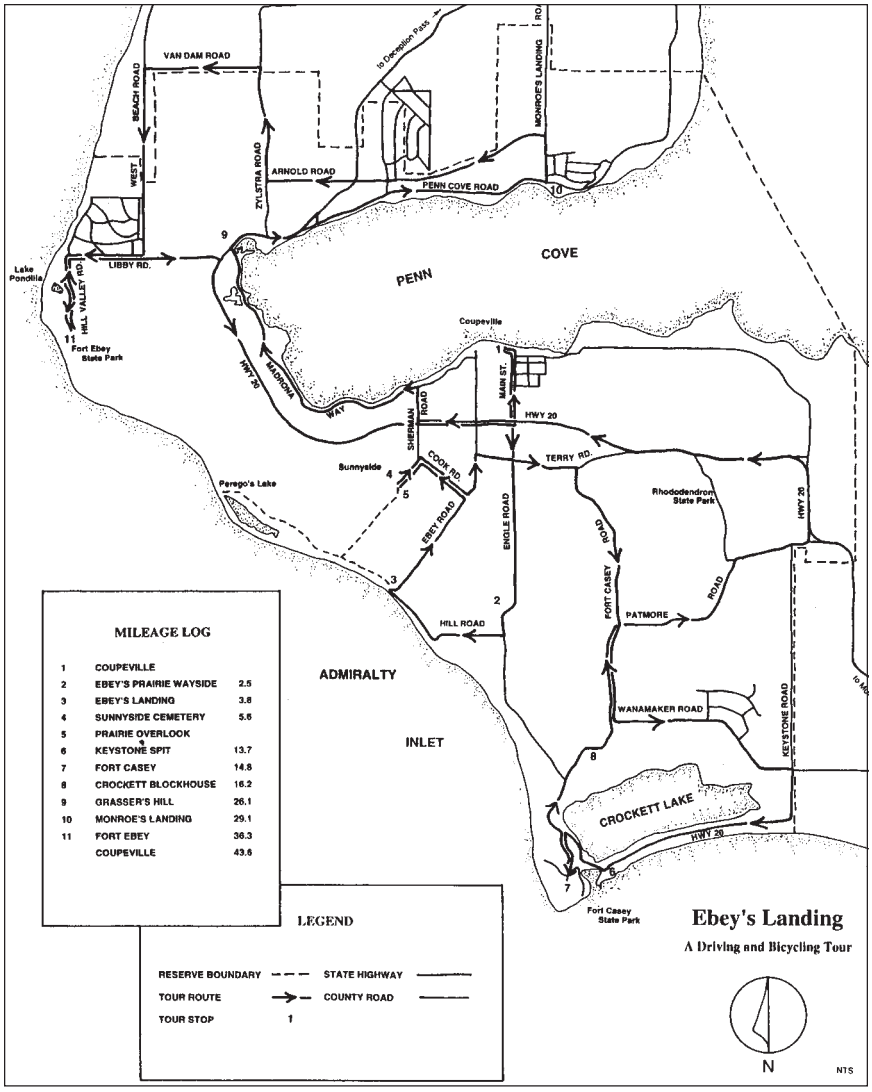


Figure 68. Driving and bicycling tour of Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve. The tour illustrates the Reserve's scenery, introduces the recreational opportunities, and assists a visitor in learning about the agricultural history of the prairies and uplands. Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve. (NPS, n.d.)

more interpretation to depict their historic character. In selecting an interpretive technique, the effect on the physical and visual character of the cultural landscape should be evaluated. Additionally, the scope and technique for interpreting a landscape with ethnographic significance should be determined in consultation with park-associated communities.

A CLR provides valuable information about the history and significance of a cultural landscape, information that can be incorporated into the interpretive program for a site. Conversely, the interpretation of a site can

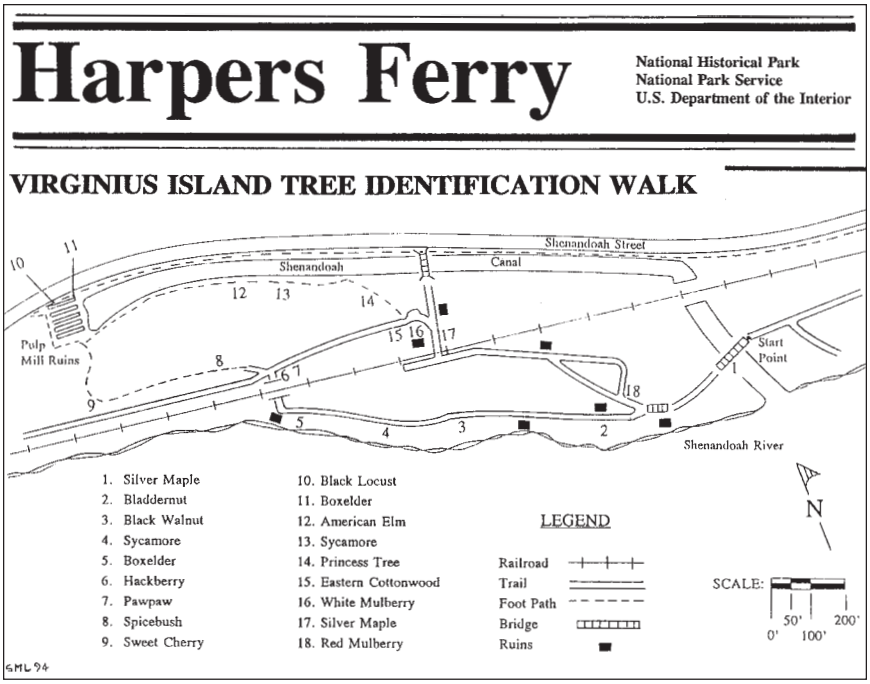


Figure 69. Following the rehabilitation of Virginius Island, a 1¼ mile tree identification trail was developed to interpret the historical use and natural adaptation associated with trees on the island. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. (NPS, 1994)

influence treatment recommendations, such as when nonextant features must be reestablished in order to accurately interpret a site. The landscape at the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, for example, was restored to its circa 1930 appearance. Restoration was selected as the treatment to enhance the interpretation of the property's relationship to Olmsted Sr. and the Olmsted Brothers' firm at the peak of its productivity.

Maintenance and Sustainability

The majority of preservation work associated with cultural landscapes is carried out by hands-on field managers. All treatment decisions are made with a consideration and understanding of maintenance issues to ensure that the proposed treatment is accomplished and maintained over time. (See Figure 70.) There are various considerations for evaluating the sustainability of a proposed treatment, such as the following:

- Does the park have an existing maintenance capacity to support the treatment decisions, and if not, what changes are needed?

- Has the cost and feasibility of implementing and maintaining the treatment been adequately considered and discussed with management?
- Should priority be placed on preserving extant historic fabric over reconstruction of missing features?

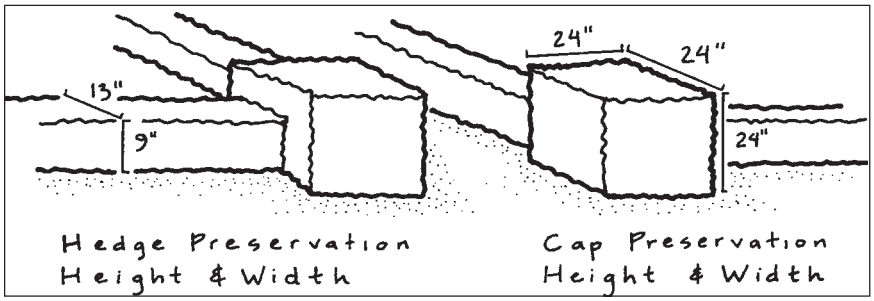


Figure 70. Specific pruning instructions for the boxwood hedge were developed as part of a landscape preservation maintenance guide for the park. Adams National Historic Site. (NPS, 1993)

For example, Part 1 of the CLR for the Martin Van Buren National Historic Site clearly defines the significance of the landscape as both the country seat of a past president and as a demonstration of the importance of the role of farming in Van Buren's views on American politics. Based on this association, Part 2 of the report may call for removal of an existing woodlot and reestablishment of an orchard. This treatment decision must address the maintenance involved in maintaining the orchard, the requried training and skills, and how the parks's operating budget will be affected by the addition of the orchard. (See Figure 71.) (See *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Appendices,* "Appendix D: Preservation Briefs (no. 36)" and "Appendix I: Preservation Maintenance.")

Figure 71. Aerial view from the south of Linderwald, Martin Van Buren's retirement home. Based on a CLR for the property, it was determined that the area north (above) of the house, which is currently a woodlot, was an orchard during Van Buren's tenure. The treatment plan for the property may call for removal of the woodlot and reestablishment of the orchard. If so, consideration of this treatment needs to take into account the expertise and expense needed to maintain the orchard once it is reestablished. Martin Van Buren National Historic Site. (NPS, 1978)

Figure 72. The guardrail that exists along Going-to-the-Sun Highway is a significant historic feature, and is a common element associated with historic roads in parks. However, proposals often call for replacing the walls to meet contemporary safety guidelines. Treatment of the walls needs to balance resource preservation with current health and safety issues. Glacier National Park. (NPS, 1995)

Health and Safety

Alterations to a cultural landscape are often required to meet contemporary health and safety codes and regulations. The alterations may affect the character of a landscape. When such changes are required, they are designed to minimize visual impacts, damage, or loss of historic features and qualities.

For example, stone guardrails along many park roads and parkways are significant historic features that contribute to the significance of the road as a cultural landscape. (See Figure 72.) Raising the height of guardrails meets the contemporary safety guidelines but significantly alters the physical materials and form of the walls, as well as the views, wayside developments, and scenic qualities inherent in the original design of the road. Therefore, alternatives must be considered that improve the safety of the roads and preserve the historic character.

CLR Part 3: Record of Treatment

Part 3 of a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) provides an accurate account of the implemented treatment to be used for the historical record. The record of treatment describes the as-built physical work, including any changes between the proposed and actual treatments. The intent of Part 3 is to document treatment actions, not preservation maintenance. Treatment may be implemented over an extended time or in discrete phases. In the latter case, each action or phase should be documented subsequent to treatment.

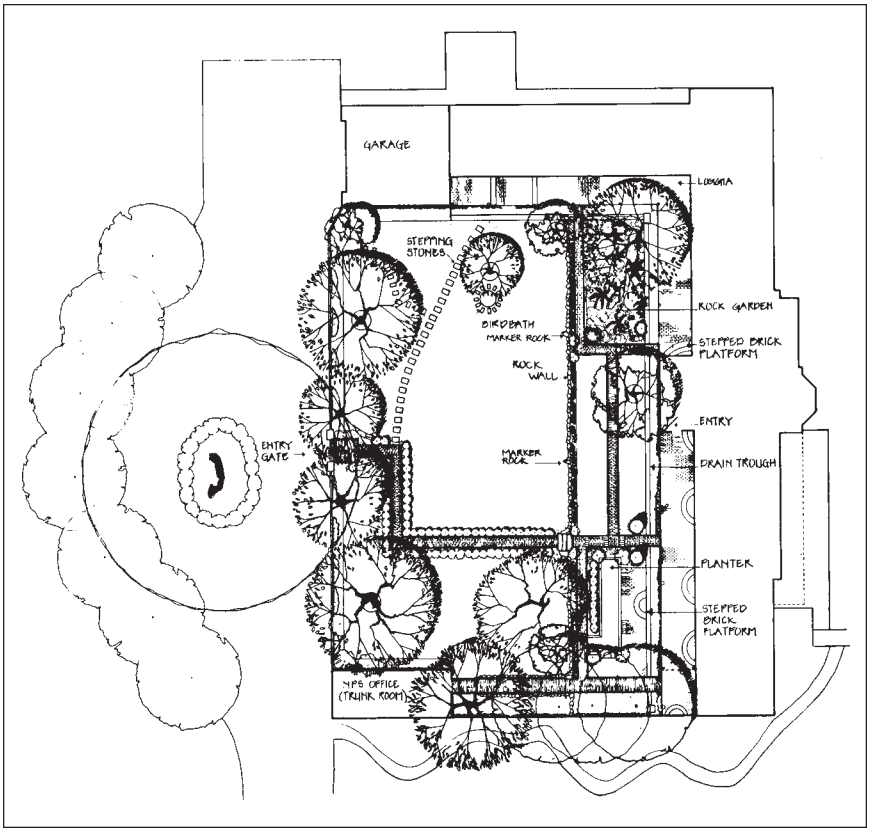
Part 3 is prepared by a historical landscape architect, project manager, contractor, or park staff. It summarizes the following:

- intent of the work
- way in which the work was approached and accomplished
- time required to do the work
- cost of the work

The record of treatment contains copies of field reports, condition assessments, and contract summaries. The record of treatment may be documented in a variety of formats, including plans, details, narrative descriptions, photographs, and video. As-built drawings may be included in the scope of work for developing the construction documents needed to implement a treatment. The documentation developed to review and approve actions related to treatment for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act may be sufficient to record the treatment, especially if treatment is implemented over an extended time. (See Figure 73.)

In most cases, treatment is not implemented immediately following the preparation of Part 2. If a long time passes between the proposal and implementation, Part 3 also documents any changes that have occurred

Figure 73. A design proposal for restoration of the Tao House Courtyard was prepared as part of a CLR in 1986. Implementation of the design occurred over the next two years. The final construction drawings with all modifications, serve as the record of treatment. Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site. (NPS, 1995)



in the landscape prior to treatment. Based on a record of treatment's content and date of preparation, Part 3 is usually included as an appendix or addendum to a CLR. However, it has been identified as one of the three primary parts of a CLR to emphasize the importance of a factual account of all physical changes to a cultural landscape resulting from treatment. When completed, the documentation provided in Part 3 becomes valuable for future historic research on the property.

APPENDICES, BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND INDEX

All CLRs include one or more appendices as appropriate, a bibliography, and an index. Appendices are added to a CLR for the purpose of including relevant information about a landscape or project-related documents when that information is not needed in the body of the report. This information may include supplemental drawings, illustrations, maps, photographs, technical information, or other support documentation. This additional background data is useful for managers and others using the document. Regarding the research phase of a project, for example, a summary of all repositories visited and the range and type of material obtained from these investigations must be provided. A CLR includes a comprehensive bibliography, identifying the sources used in preparing the document. Including an index in a CLR allows readers to more easily locate specific information in the report. If a CLR is prepared in separate volumes (related to the three parts of the document), each volume should contain this supplemental information.

GLOSSARY

Terms are defined in the context of cultural resource management and in particular, cultural landscape management in the national park system. National Park Service usage does not always follow standard dictionary definitions.

Adjacent lands

Lands that are significant to the physical, functional, or symbolic context of a cultural landscape, but are not owned by the National Park Service.

Analysis and evaluation

The study of a cultural landscape in terms of its individual landscape characteristics and associated features, and the determination of the landscape's integrity and significance based on a comparison of its site history and existing conditions.

Anthropology

The scientific study of the human condition, including cultural, biological, and physical adaptations over time and in various natural and social environments. Anthropology includes the specializations of archeology, cultural anthropology (including ethnography, ethnology, and applied anthropology), linguistics, and physical anthropology. An anthropologist is a scientist with advanced training in any of these subdisciplines. *See also* Archeology and Cultural anthropology.

Archeology

The scientific study, interpretation, and reconstruction of past human cultures from an anthropological perspective based on the investigation of the surviving physical evidence of human activity and the reconstruction of related past environments. Historic archeology uses historic documents as additional sources of information. An archeologist is a scientist professionally trained to conduct such studies.

Archeological resource

Any material remains or physical evidence of past human life or activities that are of archeological interest, including the record of the effects of human activities on the environment. They are capable of revealing scientific or humanistic information through archeological research.

Architectural history

The study of architecture through written records and the examination of structures in order to determine their relationship to preceding, contemporary, and subsequent architecture and events. An architectural historian is a historian with advanced training in this specialty.

Archival collection

An accumulation of manuscripts, archival documents, or papers having a shared origin or provenance, or having been assembled around a common topic, format of record, or association (such as, presidential autographs). The term also refers to the total archival and manuscript holdings of a park.

Archives

The noncurrent records of an organization or institution preserved for their historic value. Official records of the National Park Service are managed according to the *Records Management Guideline, NPS-19* and National Archives and Records Administration standards and are outside the scope of this guideline. The term, archives, is often used to refer to the repository where archives and other historic documents are maintained. *See also* Historic document.

Archivist

A professional responsible for managing and providing access to archival and manuscript collections.

Association

The relationship between a historic event, activity, or person and a cultural landscape.

Biotic cultural resources

Plant and animal communities associated with human settlement and use, which may reflect social, functional, economic, ornamental, or traditional uses of the land. Within a cultural landscape, biotic cultural resources are recognized either as a system or as individual features that contribute to the significance of a landscape.

Building

An enclosed structure with walls and a roof, consciously created to serve some residential, industrial, commercial, agricultural, or other human use.

Buildings and structures

A type of landscape characteristic. The elements constructed primarily for sheltering any form of human activities are considered buildings. Elements constructed for functional purposes other than sheltering human activity are considered structures. Engineering systems are also structures, and mechanical engineering systems may be distinguished from structural engineering systems. Mechanical engineering systems conduct utilities within a landscape (power lines, hydrants, culverts). Structural engineering systems provide physical stabilization in the landscape (retaining walls, dikes, foundation). In certain instances the word "structure" is used generally to refer to buildings and structures as in the List of Classified Structures. *See also* Landscape characteristics.

Character area

An area defined by the physical qualities of a cultural landscape and the type and concentration of cultural resources.

Circulation

A type of landscape characteristic. The spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute the systems of movement in a landscape. Examples of features associated with circulation include paths, sidewalks, roads, and canals. *See also* Landscape characteristics.

Cluster arrangement

A type of landscape characteristic. The location and pattern of buildings and structures in the landscape and associated outdoor spaces. Examples of features associated with cluster arrangement include village centers, mining, agricultural, and residential complexes of buildings and structures and the associated spaces they define. *See also* Landscape characteristics.

Condition assessment

A method for describing the current conditions of a cultural landscape measured against an applicable standard or guideline, whereby condition is usually expressed as a rating of good, fair, or poor.

Constructed water features

A type of landscape characteristic. The built features and elements that use water for aesthetic or utilitarian functions in the landscape. Examples of features associated with constructed water features include fountains, canals, cascades, pools, and reservoirs. *See also* Landscape characteristics.

Cost estimates

Standardized estimates for the general cost of specific materials and labor required for particular projects.

Cultural anthropology

The scientific description and analysis of cultural systems, including systems of behavior (economic, religious, and social), beliefs (values, ideologies), and social arrangements. The field studies the lifeways of contemporary peoples but also deals with the recent past (ethnohistory)

and with humans in ecosystems. Cultural anthropologists are social scientists trained to conduct such research. Applied ethnographers specialize in project-related research, including program assessments and evaluations.

Cultural landscape

A geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or that exhibits other cultural or aesthetic values. The four general kinds of cultural landscapes are ethnographic, historic designed, historic vernacular, and historic site.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI)

A computerized, evaluated inventory of all cultural landscapes for which the National Park Service has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI includes a description of the location, historical development, landscape characteristics and associated features, and management of cultural landscapes in the national park system.

Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)

A report that serves as the primary guide to treatment and use of a cultural landscape, and that prescribes the treatment and management of the physical attributes and biotic systems of a landscape, and use when use contributes to historical significance.

Cultural practice

A pattern of behavior associated with a particular way of life. Cultural practices are often associated with particular ecosystems, the use of natural resources, and the use or production of sites, structures, objects, and landscape features. Traditional forms of house building, subsistence activities, religious, family, and community ceremonials, and expressive activities, such as musical performance, craft production, and folklore, are examples of cultural practices.

Cultural resource

A tangible entity or a cultural practice of a cultural system that is valued by or significantly representative of a culture or that contains significant information about a culture. Tangible cultural resources are categorized as districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects for the National Register of Historic Places and as archeological resources, cultural landscapes, structures, museum objects, and ethnographic resources for National Park Service management purposes. *See also* Cultural system.

Cultural resource management

The range of activities aimed at understanding, preserving, and providing for the enjoyment of cultural resources. It includes research related to cultural resources, planning for actions affecting them, and stewardship of them in the context of overall park operations. It also includes support for the appreciation and perpetuation of related cultural practices.

Cultural resource specialist

A person professionally trained in one of the cultural resource fields. Included are anthropologists (applied cultural anthropologists, archeologists, ethnographers, and ethnohistorians), architectural historians, architectural conservators, archivists, curators, historians, historical architects, historical landscape architects, landscape historians, and object conservators.

Cultural system

A group's interrelated set of learned behavioral, knowledge, and belief patterns in addition to social, economic, spiritual, and political arrangements for adapting to particular natural and social settings. Associated technology and expressive elements such as folklore and performing and graphic arts are included. Popular synonyms include lifeways, customs, and traditions. Cultural systems are parts of ecosystems.

Cultural traditions

A type of landscape characteristic. The practices that have influenced the development of the landscape in terms of land use, patterns of land division, building forms, stylistic preferences, and the use of materials. Examples of features associated with cultural traditions include land use practices, buildings, patterns of land division, and use of vegetation. *See also* Landscape characteristics.

Culture

A system of behaviors (economic, religious, and social), beliefs (values, ideologies), and social arrangements.

Design

The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a cultural landscape.

Design intent

The creative objectives of a designer, architect, landscape architect, engineer, or artist that were applied to the development of a cultural landscape.

Documentation

Drawings, photographs, writings, and other media that depict cultural and natural resources.

Earthworks

Linear or geometric landscape structures built for military, industrial, agricultural, ceremonial, or aesthetic purposes. They include fortifications, water impoundment and control structures, early field boundary ditches and berms, burial mounds, grass garden ramps, and raised beds.

Ecosystem

Interrelated living entities, including humans and their physical environment.

Ethnic

A group or category of people who share or believe they share similar characteristics based on ancestry, language, or religion.

Ethnographic landscape

Areas containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources, including plant and animal communities, geographic features, and structures, each with their own special local names. *See also* Cultural landscape.

Ethnographic Landscape Study

A limited field survey to identify and describe the names, locations, distributions, and meanings of ethnographic landscape features. It can be combined with traditional use studies or conducted as part of other cultural landscape studies. It follows or may be combined with the ethnographic overview and assessment when gaps in the available database indicate the need for detailed data on park ethnographic interviewing.

Ethnographic resource

A site, structure, object, landscape, or natural resource feature assigned traditional legendary, religious, subsistence, or other significance in the cultural system of a group traditionally associated with it.

Ethnography

Part of the discipline of cultural anthropology concerned with the systematic description and analysis of cultural systems or lifeways, such as hunting, agriculture, fishing, other food procurement strategies, family life festivals and other religious celebrations. Ethnographic studies of contemporary people and cultures rely heavily on participant observation as well as

interviews, oral histories, and review of relevant documents. Applied ethnography uses ethnographic data and concepts to identify contemporary issues and design feasible solutions.

Ethnohistory

Systematic description (ethnography) and analysis (ethnology) of changes in cultural systems through time, using data from oral histories and documentary materials. Anthropologists and historians conduct these studies.

Ethnology

Part of the discipline of anthropology concerned with the systematic and comparative analysis of cultures.

Evaluation

Process by which the significance of a cultural landscape is judged and eligibility for National Register of Historic Places is determined.

Existing conditions

The present physical state of a cultural landscape.

Feature

A prominent or distinctive quality or characteristic of a cultural landscape. In a cultural landscape, individual features are grouped under broader categories of landscape characteristics. For example, such features as ravines, valleys, wetlands, and cliffs are grouped under the landscape characteristic, natural systems and features.

Feeling

A cultural landscape's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period.

Field photography

Photography, other than large-format photography (usually 35 mm), intended for producing documentation.

Field records

Notes of measurements taken, field photographs, and other recorded information intended for producing documentation.

General Management Plan (GMP)

A planning document that sets forth the basic management philosophy for a park and provides strategies for addressing issues and identifying management objectives over a 5- to 10-year period. Two types of strategies are presented in the GMP: those required to properly manage the park's resources, and those required to provide for appropriate visitor use and interpretation of the resources. Based on these strategies, programs, actions, and support facilities necessary for efficient park operation and visitor use are identified.

Historian

Specialist with advanced training in the research, interpretation, and writing of history.

Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)/ Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)

Architectural and engineering documentation programs that produce a thorough archival record of buildings, engineering structures, and cultural landscapes significant in American history and the growth and development of the built environment.

Historic character

The sum of all visual aspects, features, materials, and spaces associated with a cultural landscape's history.

Historic designed landscape

A landscape significant as a design or work of art. Such a landscape was consciously designed and laid out either by a master gardener, landscape architect, architect, or horticulturist to a design principle, or by an owner

or other amateur according to a recognized style or tradition. Historic designed landscapes have a historical association with a significant person, trend or movement in landscape gardening or architecture, or a significant relationship to the theory or practice of landscape architecture. *See also* Cultural landscape.

Historic district

A geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, landscapes, structures, or objects, united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical developments. A district may also be composed of individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history.

Historic document

Any recorded information in any medium—paper, digital, magnetic tape, film, etc.—that has a direct, physical association with past human event, activity, observation, experience, or idea.

Historic fabric

See Material.

Historic landscape

A cultural landscape associated with events, persons, design styles, or ways of life that are significant in American history, landscape architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. A landscape listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Historic Resource Study (HRS)

A study that provides a historical overview of a park and identifies and evaluates its cultural resources within historic contexts.

Historic property

(1) A district, site, structure, or landscape significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archeology, or culture. (2) An umbrella term for all entries in the National Register of Historic Places.

Historic scene

The overall appearance of all cultural resources and their surroundings as they were in the historic period. The cultural resources and their interrelationships that provide the context for understanding and interpreting the events, ideas, or persons associated with a park.

Historic site

The site of a significant event, prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or structure or landscape (extant or vanished), where the site itself possesses historical, cultural, or archeological value apart from the value of any existing structure or landscape. *See also* Cultural landscape.

Historic Structure Report (HSR)

A report that serves as the primary guide to treatment and use of a historic structure and may also be used in managing a prehistoric structure.

Historic vernacular landscape

A landscape whose use, construction, or physical layout reflects endemic traditions, customs, beliefs, or values. The expression of cultural values, social behavior, and individual actions over time is manifested in physical features and materials and their interrelationships, including patterns of spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, structures, and objects. The physical, biological, and cultural features of the landscape reflect the customs and everyday lives of people. *See also* Cultural landscape.

Historical archeologist

A scientist with advanced training in historical archeology and in the use of historical documents to reconstruct the past. *See also* Anthropology.

Historical archeology

Subdiscipline of archeology concerned with the remains left by literate societies (in contrast to prehistoric archeology, although the distinction is not always clear-cut). In the United States, historical archeology generally deals with the evidences of Euro-American societies and of aboriginal societies after major cultural disruption or material change from Euro-American contact.

Historical architect

A specialist in the science and art of architecture with specialized advanced training in the principles, theories, concepts, methods, and techniques of preserving prehistoric and historic structures.

Historical context

An organizing structure created for planning purposes that groups information about historic properties based on common themes, time periods, and geographical areas.

Historical integrity

(1) The authenticity of a cultural landscape's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during its historic or prehistoric period. (2) The extent to which a cultural landscape retains its historic appearance.

Historical landscape architect

Specialist in the science and art of landscape architecture with advanced training in the principles, theories, concepts, methods, and techniques of preserving cultural landscapes.

Historical significance

The meaning or value ascribed to a structure, landscape, object, or site based on the National Register criteria for evaluation. It normally stems from a combination of association and integrity.

History
Study of the past through written records, oral history, and material culture. Evidence from these is compared, judged for veracity, placed in chronological or topical sequence, and interpreted in light of preceding, contemporary, and subsequent events.

Identification
Process through which cultural resources are made known.

In-kind
In the same manner or with something equal in substance having a similar or identical effect.

Integrity
See Historical integrity.

Intensive survey
A systematic, detailed examination of an area designed to gather information about historic properties sufficient to evaluate them against predetermined criteria of significance within specific historic contexts.

Interpretation
Communication of the historic and cultural values of a cultural landscape to a visitor through different techniques. Interpretation is an important part of the park management process.

Inventory
A list of cultural resources, usually of a given type and in a given area.

Landscape characteristics

The tangible and intangible characteristics of a landscape that define and characterize the landscape and that, individually and collectively give a landscape character and aid in understanding its cultural value. The term is applied to either culturally derived and naturally occurring processes or to cultural and natural physical forms that have influenced the historical developments of a landscape or are the products of its development. Landscape characteristics include the following:

- Natural systems and features
- Spatial organization
- Land use
- Cultural traditions
- Cluster arrangement
- Circulation
- Topography
- Vegetation
- Buildings and structures
- Views and vistas
- Constructed water features
- Small-scale features
- Archeological sites

Landscape historian

A historian concentrating on the study of landscapes through written records and field work in order to determine their relationship to preceding, contemporary, and subsequent landscape events.

Land use

A type of landscape characteristic. The principal activities in the landscape that have formed, shaped, or organized the landscape as a result of human interaction. Examples of features associated with land use include agricultural fields, pastures, playing fields, and quarries. *See also* Landscape characteristics.

Large format photograph

Photograph taken with a 4x5, 5x7, or 8x10 negative and means to correct perspective distortion.

List of Classified Structures (LCS)

A computerized, evaluated inventory of all historic and prehistoric structures having historical, architectural, or engineering significance for which the National Park Service has or plans to acquire any legal interest. Included in the LCS are structures that individually meet the criteria of the National Register or are contributing elements of sites and districts that meet the Register criteria, and structures—moved, reconstructed, and commemorative structures, and structures achieving significance within the last 50 years—that are managed as cultural resources because of decisions made in the planning process.

Location

The place where a cultural landscape was constructed or the place where the historic event(s) occurred.

Management zone

An area of a cultural landscape with specific objectives for treatment based on the integrity and significance of the property.

Manuscript collection

A group of textual, electronic, sound, or visual documents assembled most commonly for its historical or literary value.

Material

The physical elements that were combined or deposited to form a cultural landscape. Historic material or historic fabric is that from a historically significant period, as opposed to material used to maintain or restore a cultural landscape following its historic period(s).

Measured drawings

Drawings depicting existing conditions or other relevant features of historic structures, landscapes, or objects. Measured drawings are usually produced in ink on archival-quality material, such as polyester film.

Narrative guidelines (treatment)

Written recommendations for a preservation strategy and actions for treatment of a cultural landscape, including preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction.

National Historic Landmark

A district, site, building, structure, or object of national historical significance, designated by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

National Register of Historic Places

The comprehensive list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, regional, state, and local significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture kept by the National Park Service under authority of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Native American

Pertaining to American Indian tribes or groups, Eskimos and Aleuts, and Native Hawaiians, Samoans, Chamorros, and Carolinians of the Pacific Islands. Groups recognized by the federal and state governments and named groups with long-term social and political identities who are defined by themselves and others as Indian are included.

Natural systems and features

A type of landscape characteristic. The natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the landscape. The following may be included: ·

- geomorphology: the large-scale patterns of land forms
- geology: the surficial characteristics of the earth
- hydrology: the system of surface and subsurface water
- ecology: the interrelationship among living organisms and their environment
- climate: temperature, wind velocity, and precipitation
- native vegetation: indigenous plant communities and indigenous aggregate and individual plant features

Examples of features associated with natural systems and features include ravines, valleys, watersheds, and wetlands. *See also* Landscape characteristics.

Period illustration

A historic document that graphically depicts the appearance of a cultural landscape, or individual features, at a certain period through different mediums, such as line drawings, watercolors, and engravings or woodcuts.

Period of significance

The span of time for which a cultural landscape attains historical significance and for which meets National Register criteria.

Period plan

A to-scale drawing depicting a cultural landscape and the landscape characteristics and associated features present during a definable historic period.

Prehistory
The course of events in the period before recorded history.

Preservation
The act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a cultural landscape. Work may include preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the landscape, but generally focuses on the ongoing preservation maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new work. For historic structures, exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.

Preservation maintenance
Action to mitigate wear and deterioration of a cultural landscape without altering its historic character by protecting its condition, repairing when its condition warrants with the least degree of intervention including limited replacement in-kind, replacing an entire feature in-kind when the level of deterioration or damage of materials precludes repair, and stabilization to protect damaged materials or features from additional damage. For archeological sites it includes work to moderate, prevent, or arrest erosion.

Property type
A grouping of individual properties based on a set of shared physical or associative characteristics.

Protection
Action to safeguard a cultural landscape by defending or guarding it from further deterioration, loss, or attack or shielding it from danger or injury. In the case of structures and landscapes, such action is generally of a temporary nature and anticipates future preservation treatment. In the case of archeological sites, the protective measure may be temporary or

permanent. Protection in its broadest sense also includes long-term efforts to deter or prevent vandalism, theft, arson, and other criminal acts against cultural resources.

Reconnaissance study

A synthesis of cultural resource information describing the kinds of cultural resources in a study area and summarizing their significance. Sometimes called a cultural resource overview, it may include limited field investigations.

Reconstruction

(1) The act or process of depicting, by means of new work, the form, features, and detailing of a nonsurviving cultural landscape, or any part thereof, for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific time and in its historic location. (2) The resulting cultural landscape, or part thereof.

Record of treatment

A compilation of information documenting actual treatment, including accounting data, photographs, sketches, and narratives outlining the course of work, conditions encountered, and materials used.

Records

Refers to all information fixed in a tangible form. Used by the National Archives and Records Administration to refer to official records (q.v.).

Rehabilitation

The act or process of making possible an efficient compatible use for a cultural landscape through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features that convey its historical, cultural and architectural values.

Repair

Action to correct deteriorated, damaged, or faulty materials or features of a cultural landscape.

Repeat photography

The act of photographing a cultural landscape or landscape feature in the same location and view as a historical photograph in order to document changes over a given period.

Replacement in-kind

See In-kind.

Restoration

(1) The act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a cultural landscape as it appeared at a particular period by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. (2) The resulting cultural landscape.

Sample survey

Survey of a representative sample of lands within a given area in order to generate or test predictions about the types and distributions of cultural resources in the entire area.

Schematic drawings

Drawings that graphically illustrate a cultural landscape and the location of landscape characteristics and associated features. They depict more detailed information than simple sketches and diagrams, but do not include precise dimensions.

Section 106, or "106"

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, which requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their proposed undertakings on properties included or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and give the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on the proposed undertakings.

Setting
The physical environment of a cultural landscape or the character of the place in which a property played its historical role.

Significance
See Historical significance.

Site Development Plan (SDP)
A planning document that amplifies development decisions made in the General Management Plan (GMP) for a given developed area or unit of a park. The SDP is the intermediate step between a GMP and comprehensive design drawing.

Site research
A review of historical information related to a cultural landscape used to develop a strategy for documenting existing conditions.

Site survey
Documentation of the existing conditions, including the landscape characteristics and associated features, of a cultural landscape ranging from general reconnaissance surveys to detailed condition assessments.

Sketch plan
A plan, generally not to exact scale although often drawn from measurements, in which the landscape characteristics and associated features of a cultural landscape are shown in proper relation and proportion to one another.

Small-scale features
A type of landscape characteristic. The elements providing detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape. Examples of features associated with small-scale features include fences, benches, monuments, signs, and road markers. *See also* Landscape characteristics.

Spatial organization

A type of landscape characteristic. The three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in the landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces. Examples of features associated with spatial organization include circulation systems, views and vistas, divisions of property, and topography. *See also* Landscape characteristics.

Stabilization

See Preservation maintenance.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)

An official within each state appointed by the governor to administer the state historic preservation program and carry out certain responsibilities relating to federal undertakings within the state.

Statement of significance

An explanation of how a cultural landscape, or part of a cultural landscape, meets the National Register criteria, drawing on facts about the history and the historic trends—local, state, national—that the property reflects.

Structure

A constructed work, usually immovable by nature or design, consciously created to serve some human activity. Examples are buildings of various kinds, monuments, dams, roads, railroad tracks, canals, millraces, bridges, tunnels, locomotives, nautical vessels, stockades, forts and associated earthworks, Indian mounds, ruins, fences, and outdoor sculpture. In the National Register program, "structure" is limited to functional constructions other than buildings.

Subsistence

The traditional use of natural plants and wild animals for personal or family consumption, for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of the nonedible by-products of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family use or consumption, and for customary trade. In Alaskan and Pacific parks, subsistence is the significant economic and cultural dependence on the harvest of wild natural resources by local rural residents through traditional hunting, fishing, and gathering activities. The legislation for some parks defines what constitutes subsistence there.

Theme

A trend or pattern in history or prehistory relating to a particular aspect of cultural development, such as dairy farming or silver mining.

Topography

A type of landscape characteristic. The three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features (such as slope and articulation,) and orientation (such as elevation and solar aspect). Examples of features associated with topography include earthworks, drainage ditches, knolls, and terraces. *See also* Landscape characteristics.

Traditional

Pertains to recognizable but not necessarily identical cultural patterns transmitted by a group across at least two successive generations. Also applies to sites, structures, objects, landscapes, and natural resources associated with those patterns. Popular synonyms include ancestral and customary.

Traditional cultural property

A property associated with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that are rooted in that community's history or are important in maintaining its cultural identity. Traditional cultural properties are ethnographic resources eligible for listing in the National Register.

Traditional resource use

Subsistence or other consumptive use, or ceremonial use, of natural resources. Ceremonial uses, involving particular places and plant and animal materials, may be private and individualized or restricted to designated groups. Use can be on-site and visible, inferred from effects, or off-site and referenced in traditional narratives. Traditional ceremonial use may also involve sites, structures, and objects.

Treatment plan

A plan that graphically depicts a preservation strategy and actions for treatment of a cultural landscape including preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction.

Undertaking

As referred to in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, any federal, federally assisted, federally licensed, or federally sanctioned project, activity, or program that can result in changes in the character or use of historic properties. Undertakings include new and continuing projects, programs, and activities that are directly undertaken by federal agencies, supported in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, by federal agencies, carried out pursuant to a federal lease, permit, license, approval, or other form of permission, or proposed by a federal agency for congressional authorization or appropriation. Undertakings may or may not be site-specific. (See 36 CFR 800.2[o] and Section 301[7] of the National Historic Preservation Act.)

Vegetation

A type of landscape characteristic. The individual and aggregate plant features of deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers and herbaceous plants, and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced. Examples of features associated with vegetation include specimen trees, allees, woodlots, orchards, and perennial gardens. *See also* Landscape characteristics.

Views and vistas

A type of landscape characteristic. The prospect created by a range of vision in the cultural landscape, conferred by the composition of other landscape characteristics. Views are the expansive or panoramic prospect of a broad range of vision, which may be naturally occurring or deliberately contrived. Vistas are the controlled prospect of a discrete, linear range of vision, which is deliberately contrived. *See also* Landscape characteristics

Workmanship

(1) The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people. (2) The techniques and skills necessary to execute or construct a particular detail or feature.

INDEX

A

Adams National Historic Site 91, 117
analysis and evaluation
  defining character areas 75
  defining management zones 75
  documentation examples 78
  example of circulation 78
  purpose of 68
  summary statement for 75
Antietam National Battlefield 14
Archeological Overview
  how used in site history 45
archeological sites
  as a landscape characteristic 53
associated features. *See* landscape characteristics

B

Blue Ridge Parkway 3, 51
boundaries
  defining for a cultural landscape 72
  guidelines for selecting 77
Buffalo National River 17
buildings and structures
  as a landscape characteristic 53

C

CAD. *See* computer-aided design
Cant Ranch Historic District 84
Canyon de Chelly National Monument 12, 111
Capital Reef National Park 102
Carl Sandburg National Historic Site 42
character areas
  how defined for a cultural landscape 75
circulation
  as a landscape characteristic 53
  example of 78
CLI. *See* Cultural Landscapes Inventory
CLR
  Appendices
    description of 36, 123
  Bibliography 123
    description of 36
  defining scope of 5
  how used in Cultural Landscape Program 9
  Index 123
    description of 36
  Introduction to 37
    content of 37
    historical summary 37
    management summary 37
    scope of work 38
    study boundaries 39
    summary of findings 40
  management objectives 48
  management objectives for 5
  outline of content 36
  Part 1 content 41
    analysis and evaluation 68–69
    existing conditions 56
    outline for 36
    site history 41–45
  Part 2 content 81
    level of detail required for 91
    outline for 36
  Part 3
    outline for 36
    Part 3 content 121
    parts of 6, 35
    relationship to natural resource management 29–30
    relationship to park planning 20
    use of in cultural resource management 4
computer-aided design 59
condition assessment 63
  defining for a cultural landscape 67
  how used in existing conditions plans 67
constructed water features
  as a landscape characteristic 53
cost estimates for treatment
  Class A 97
  Class B 97
  Class C 97, 99
Crater Lake National Park 48, 65, 96
cultural landscape
  boundaries of 72
  character areas 75
  defining condition of 67
  definition of types 12
  evaluating historic context 50
  management zones 75
  treatment of 81
  types of 9
Cultural Landscape Program
  overview of 7–8
Cultural Landscape Report. *See* CLR
cultural landscape research
  documentation of 63
  documentation sources for 46
  evaluating historical signficance 69
  historic context 50
  history of 13–15

approach to early reports 13
defining report content and format 18
expansion of scope 14
inclusion of treatment 17
influences on
access to source materials 49
management objectives 48
site complexity 48
use of photographs in 67
Cultural Landscapes Inventory 20, 21, 25, 39, 59, 67
cultural landscape boundaries 72
how used in Cultural Landscape Program 8
relationship to CLR 22
use in cultural resource management 25–26
cultural resource management
use of CLRs 25
use of Historic Structure Report 27
Cultural Resource Management Guideline 8, 67
NPS-28 18
Release No. 4 19
standards for using CLRs 4
cultural traditions
as a landscape characteristic 53

D

design intent 112
documentation
for historical research 52
for record of treatment 122
measured drawings 64
of treatment 121
schematic drawings 64
sources for research 46
Dorchester Heights-Thomas Park 43
Drawing Format and Drafting Practices Guideline 95

E

Ebey's Landing National Historic Reserve 92, 100, 109, 115
Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve 26
ethnographic landscape 9, 12, 111–112
Ethnographic Landscape Study 25
purpose of 28
use in cultural resource management 28–29
Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site 86, 122
existing conditions
purpose of 56
site research 56
determining historical significance 71
documentation of 63
site surveys 62–63
source materials for 57–60, 61
Existing Conditions Plan
description of 63
how used in site research 63
measured drawings 64
schematic drawings 64
use of narrative text in 66
use of photographs in 67

F

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site 76
Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site 58
Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site 66, 107, 116

G

Gateway National Recreation Area 6
General Management Plan 21, 37, 61
how related to treatment 83
purpose of 22
relationship to CLR 5, 22
Geographic Information Systems 59
GIS. *See* Geographic Information Systems
Glacier National Park 5, 119
Golden Gate National Recreation Area 43
Grand Canyon National Park 42
Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site 49
Great Smoky Mountains National Park 107
Guadalupe Mountains National Park 54

H

Hampton National Historic Site 12
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park 59, 93, 116
Harry S Truman National Historic Site 50
Herbert Hoover National Historic Site 24
historic context
factors for evaluating 50
historic designed landscape 9, 12
Historic Ground Cover Report 18
Historic Grounds Report 18
historic integrity
as factor in treatment 101
evaluation of 71
seven aspects of 72
Historic Resource Study 21, 50, 61
how used in site history 45
purpose of 22
use in cultural resource management 25–26
historic sites 9, 12

Historic Structure Report 25
how used in site history 45
purpose of 27
use in cultural resource management 27
historic vernacular landscape 9, 12
historical research
documentation of
narrative format 52
period plans 54
for CLR Part 1 41. *See also* Site history
historical significance
defining for a cultural landscape 71
statement of 71
historical summary
content of 37
HRS. *See* Historic Resource Study

I

integrity. *See also* historic integrity
affect on treatment decisions 101
Interpretive Prospectus 21, 61

J

James A. Garfield National Historic Site 99
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial 113, 114
John Day Fossil Beds National Monument 84

L

Land Protection Plan 21
land use
as a landscape characteristic 53
landscape characteristics
archeological sites 53
buildings and structures 53
cultural traditions 53
historical integrity and significance 71
how evaluated for historical significance 69
natural systems and features 53
overview of 53
small-scale features 53
spatial organization 53
topography 53
vegetation 53
views and vistas 53
landscape types 9
LCS. *See* List of Classified Structures
List of Classified Structures 59
Longfellow National Historic Site 55
Lowell National Historical Park 98

M

management objectives
influence on project scope 48
management philosophy
example of 84
management summary 37
management zones
defining for a cultural landscape 75
Manassas Battlefield 103
Marsh-Billings National Historical Park 40
Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site 94
Martin Luther King National Historic Site 27
Martin Van Buren National Historic Site 118
measured drawings 64
Minute Man National Historical Park 70
Mount Rainier National Park 51, 108

N

narrative text
used in existing conditions plans 66
used in historical research 52
National Historic Preservation Act 122
National Historic Site
Adams 91, 117
Eugene O'Neill 86, 122
Fort Vancouver 76
Franklin D. Roosevelt 58
Frederick Law Olmsted 66, 107, 116
Grant-Kohrs Ranch 49
Harry S Truman 50
James A. Garfield 99
Longfellow 55
Martin Luther King, Jr. 94
Martin Van Buren 118
Saint-Gaudens 92
Vanderbilt Mansion 74, 100, 103, 104
Wier Farm 92
William Howard Taft 12
National Park Service
Cultural Landscape Program 7
Inventory Condition and Assessment Program 68
National Register 4, 68
definition of historic integrity 71
evaluation criteria 70
guidelines for setting boundaries 72
Natural Resource Management Guideline NPS-77 30
natural systems and features
as a landscape characteristic 53
Nez Perce National Historical Park 57, 76
NPS. *See* National Park Service
NPS-28. *See* Cultural Resource Management Guideline
NPS-77. *See* Natural Resource Management Guideline

O

Olympic National Park 9, 60, 105
Oregon Caves National Monument 73

P

period plans 54
Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial 81
Petroglyph National Monument 28
photographic documentation. *See* photographs
photographs
  how used in existing conditions plans 67
Point Reyes National Seashore 110
preservation
  definition of 82
  standards for 88

R

reconstruction
  definition of 82
  standards for 89
record of treatment
  purpose of 121
regional context 39
rehabilitation
  definition of 82
  standards for 88
repeat photography 63
Resource Management Plan 21, 61
restoration
  definition of 82
  standards for 89
Rock Creek Park 16

S

Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site 25, 92
San Antonio Missions National Historical Park 111
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area 110
schematic drawings
  how used in existing conditions plans 64
scope of work
  content of 38
SDP. *See* Site Development Plan
site boundary 39
Site Development Plan 21
  how related to treatment 83
  purpose of 22
  relationship to CLRs 22–23
Site history
  content of 44
  documentation of
    narrative format 52
    period plans 54
  purpose of 41
  research 44–45
    defining scope of 45
    historic context 50–52
    landscape characteristics 53
    materials 45
  source research materials 49
  use of period plans 54
site investigation 56, 62. *See also* existing conditions
site research
  description of 56
  source materials for
    databases 57–59
    historical research findings 62
    park files 60
    park reports and studies 61
  use of photographs in 67
site surveys
  description of 62–63
  documentation of 63
    use of photographs in 67
small-scale features
  as a landscape characteristic 53
source materials
  used in site histories 49
spatial organization
  as a landscape characteristic 53
study boundaries
  content of 39
  regional context 39
  site boundary 39
summary of findings
  content of 40

T

topography
  as a landscape characteristic 53
treatment
  considerations for 99
    biotic cultural resources 104–105
    changes in landscape characteristics 99
    design intent 112
    ethnographic value 110
    health and safety 119
    interpretation and education 114
    landscape integrity 101
    landscape use 110
    maintenance and sustainability 116
    resource values 106–108
  cost estimates for 97
    Class A 97

Class B 97
Class C 99
defining management philosophy for 83
defining primary methods for 86
definitions of 82
determining for cultural resources 83–85
evaluating actions 90
guidelines for drawings 95
how documented in a CLR 81
level of detail required in CLR 91
narrative guidelines
example of 96
policies, guidelines, standards 82
presentation formats for 93
narrative guidelines 95
treatment plan 93
record of 121. *See also* CLR Part 3
standards for 88
treatment actions 90. *See also* treatment
treatment plan 93. *See also* treatment

V

Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site 38, 74, 100, 103, 104
vegetation
as a landscape characteristic 53
considerations for treatment 105
views and vistas
as a landscape characteristic 53

W

Weir Farm National Historic Site 92
William Howard Taft National Historic Site 12

Y

Yosemite National Park 30, 41

BIBLIOGRAPHY

REFERENCES USED IN DEVELOPING THIS GUIDE

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INDEX

A

Adams National Historic Site 91, 117
analysis and evaluation
  defining character areas 75
  defining management zones 75
  documentation examples 78
  example of circulation 78
  purpose of 68
  summary statement for 75
Antietam National Battlefield 14
Archeological Overview
  how used in site history 45
archeological sites
  as a landscape characteristic 53
associated features. *See* landscape characteristics

B

Blue Ridge Parkway 3, 51
boundaries
  defining for a cultural landscape 72
  guidelines for selecting 77
Buffalo National River 17
buildings and structures
  as a landscape characteristic 53

C

CAD. *See* computer-aided design
Cant Ranch Historic District 84
Canyon de Chelly National Monument 12, 111
Capital Reef National Park 102
Carl Sandburg National Historic Site 42
character areas
  how defined for a cultural landscape 75
circulation
  as a landscape characteristic 53
  example of 78
CLI. *See* Cultural Landscapes Inventory
CLR
  Appendices
    description of 36, 123
  Bibliography 123
    description of 36
  defining scope of 5
  how used in Cultural Landscape Program 9
  Index 123
    description of 36
  Introduction to 37
    content of 37
    historical summary 37
    management summary 37
    scope of work 38
    study boundaries 39
    summary of findings 40
  management objectives 48
  management objectives for 5
  outline of content 36
  Part 1 content 41
    analysis and evaluation 68–69
    existing conditions 56
    outline for 36
    site history 41–45
  Part 2 content 81
    level of detail required for 91
    outline for 36
  Part 3
    outline for 36
    Part 3 content 121
    parts of 6, 35
    relationship to natural resource management 29–30
    relationship to park planning 20
    use of in cultural resource management 4
computer-aided design 59
condition assessment 63
  defining for a cultural landscape 67
  how used in existing conditions plans 67
constructed water features
  as a landscape characteristic 53
cost estimates for treatment
  Class A 97
  Class B 97
  Class C 97, 99
Crater Lake National Park 48, 65, 96
cultural landscape
  boundaries of 72
  character areas 75
  defining condition of 67
  definition of types 12
  evaluating historic context 50
  management zones 75
  treatment of 81
  types of 9
Cultural Landscape Program
  overview of 7–8
Cultural Landscape Report. *See* CLR
cultural landscape research
  documentation of 63
  documentation sources for 46
  evaluating historical signficance 69
  historic context 50
  history of 13–15

approach to early reports 13
defining report content and format 18
expansion of scope 14
inclusion of treatment 17
influences on
access to source materials 49
management objectives 48
site complexity 48
use of photographs in 67
Cultural Landscapes Inventory 20, 21, 25, 39, 59, 67
cultural landscape boundaries 72
how used in Cultural Landscape Program 8
relationship to CLR 22
use in cultural resource management 25–26
cultural resource management
use of CLRs 25
use of Historic Structure Report 27
Cultural Resource Management Guideline 8, 67
NPS-28 18
Release No. 4 19
standards for using CLRs 4
cultural traditions
as a landscape characteristic 53

D

design intent 112
documentation
for historical research 52
for record of treatment 122
measured drawings 64
of treatment 121
schematic drawings 64
sources for research 46
Dorchester Heights-Thomas Park 43
Drawing Format and Drafting Practices Guideline 95

E

Ebey's Landing National Historic Reserve 92, 100, 109, 115
Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve 26
ethnographic landscape 9, 12, 111–112
Ethnographic Landscape Study 25
purpose of 28
use in cultural resource management 28–29
Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site 86, 122
existing conditions
purpose of 56
site research 56
determining historical significance 71
documentation of 63
site surveys 62–63
source materials for 57–60, 61
Existing Conditions Plan
description of 63
how used in site research 63
measured drawings 64
schematic drawings 64
use of narrative text in 66
use of photographs in 67

F

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site 76
Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site 58
Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site 66, 107, 116

G

Gateway National Recreation Area 6
General Management Plan 21, 37, 61
how related to treatment 83
purpose of 22
relationship to CLR 5, 22
Geographic Information Systems 59
GIS. *See* Geographic Information Systems
Glacier National Park 5, 119
Golden Gate National Recreation Area 43
Grand Canyon National Park 42
Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site 49
Great Smoky Mountains National Park 107
Guadalupe Mountains National Park 54

H

Hampton National Historic Site 12
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park 59, 93, 116
Harry S Truman National Historic Site 50
Herbert Hoover National Historic Site 24
historic context
factors for evaluating 50
historic designed landscape 9, 12
Historic Ground Cover Report 18
Historic Grounds Report 18
historic integrity
as factor in treatment 101
evaluation of 71
seven aspects of 72
Historic Resource Study 21, 50, 61
how used in site history 45
purpose of 22
use in cultural resource management 25–26
historic sites 9, 12

Historic Structure Report 25
how used in site history 45
purpose of 27
use in cultural resource management 27
historic vernacular landscape 9, 12
historical research
documentation of
narrative format 52
period plans 54
for CLR Part 1 41. *See also* Site history
historical significance
defining for a cultural landscape 71
statement of 71
historical summary
content of 37
HRS. *See* Historic Resource Study

I

integrity. *See also* historic integrity
affect on treatment decisions 101
Interpretive Prospectus 21, 61

J

James A. Garfield National Historic Site 99
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial 113, 114
John Day Fossil Beds National Monument 84

L

Land Protection Plan 21
land use
as a landscape characteristic 53
landscape characteristics
archeological sites 53
buildings and structures 53
cultural traditions 53
historical integrity and significance 71
how evaluated for historical significance 69
natural systems and features 53
overview of 53
small-scale features 53
spatial organization 53
topography 53
vegetation 53
views and vistas 53
landscape types 9
LCS. *See* List of Classified Structures
List of Classified Structures 59
Longfellow National Historic Site 55
Lowell National Historical Park 98

M

management objectives
influence on project scope 48
management philosophy
example of 84
management summary 37
management zones
defining for a cultural landscape 75
Manassas Battlefield 103
Marsh-Billings National Historical Park 40
Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site 94
Martin Luther King National Historic Site 27
Martin Van Buren National Historic Site 118
measured drawings 64
Minute Man National Historical Park 70
Mount Rainier National Park 51, 108

N

narrative text
used in existing conditions plans 66
used in historical research 52
National Historic Preservation Act 122
National Historic Site
Adams 91, 117
Eugene O'Neill 86, 122
Fort Vancouver 76
Franklin D. Roosevelt 58
Frederick Law Olmsted 66, 107, 116
Grant-Kohrs Ranch 49
Harry S Truman 50
James A. Garfield 99
Longfellow 55
Martin Luther King, Jr. 94
Martin Van Buren 118
Saint-Gaudens 92
Vanderbilt Mansion 74, 100, 103, 104
Wier Farm 92
William Howard Taft 12
National Park Service
Cultural Landscape Program 7
Inventory Condition and Assessment Program 68
National Register 4, 68
definition of historic integrity 71
evaluation criteria 70
guidelines for setting boundaries 72
Natural Resource Management Guideline NPS-77 30
natural systems and features
as a landscape characteristic 53
Nez Perce National Historical Park 57, 76
NPS. *See* National Park Service
NPS-28. *See* Cultural Resource Management Guideline
NPS-77. *See* Natural Resource Management Guideline

O

Olympic National Park 9, 60, 105
Oregon Caves National Monument 73

P

period plans 54
Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial 81
Petroglyph National Monument 28
photographic documentation. *See* photographs
photographs
  how used in existing conditions plans 67
Point Reyes National Seashore 110
preservation
  definition of 82
  standards for 88

R

reconstruction
  definition of 82
  standards for 89
record of treatment
  purpose of 121
regional context 39
rehabilitation
  definition of 82
  standards for 88
repeat photography 63
Resource Management Plan 21, 61
restoration
  definition of 82
  standards for 89
Rock Creek Park 16

S

Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site 25, 92
San Antonio Missions National Historical Park 111
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area 110
schematic drawings
  how used in existing conditions plans 64
scope of work
  content of 38
SDP. *See* Site Development Plan
site boundary 39
Site Development Plan 21
  how related to treatment 83
  purpose of 22
  relationship to CLRs 22–23
Site history
  content of 44
  documentation of
    narrative format 52
    period plans 54
  purpose of 41
  research 44–45
    defining scope of 45
    historic context 50–52
    landscape characteristics 53
    materials 45
  source research materials 49
  use of period plans 54
site investigation 56, 62. *See also* existing conditions
site research
  description of 56
  source materials for
    databases 57–59
    historical research findings 62
    park files 60
    park reports and studies 61
  use of photographs in 67
site surveys
  description of 62–63
  documentation of 63
    use of photographs in 67
small-scale features
  as a landscape characteristic 53
source materials
  used in site histories 49
spatial organization
  as a landscape characteristic 53
study boundaries
  content of 39
  regional context 39
  site boundary 39
summary of findings
  content of 40

T

topography
  as a landscape characteristic 53
treatment
  considerations for 99
    biotic cultural resources 104–105
    changes in landscape characteristics 99
    design intent 112
    ethnographic value 110
    health and safety 119
    interpretation and education 114
    landscape integrity 101
    landscape use 110
    maintenance and sustainability 116
    resource values 106–108
  cost estimates for 97
    Class A 97

Class B 97
Class C 99
defining management philosophy for 83
defining primary methods for 86
definitions of 82
determining for cultural resources 83–85
evaluating actions 90
guidelines for drawings 95
how documented in a CLR 81
level of detail required in CLR 91
narrative guidelines
example of 96
policies, guidelines, standards 82
presentation formats for 93
narrative guidelines 95
treatment plan 93
record of 121. *See also* CLR Part 3
standards for 88
treatment actions 90. *See also* treatment
treatment plan 93. *See also* treatment

V

Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site 38, 74, 100, 103, 104
vegetation
as a landscape characteristic 53
considerations for treatment 105
views and vistas
as a landscape characteristic 53

W

Weir Farm National Historic Site 92
William Howard Taft National Historic Site 12

Y

Yosemite National Park 30, 41